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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp 17-24 (64-75). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp 22-17 (72-62). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 24-12 (75-64). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp 18-16 (66-61). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough ROME: Sunny. Temp. 31-19 (87-66). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 28 (82). Yesterday's temp. 27-17 (81-62).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	16 S	Luxembourg	25 L Fr
Belgium	50 B Fr	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Denmark	3.50 D Kr	Netherlands	1.00 Fior.
Eire	16 P	Nigeria	50 K.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Norway	3 N Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D M	Spain	70 Ptas.
Great Britain	13 P	Sweden	2.50 S Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs 5	Turkey	T 25
Iran	35 Rials	U.S Military (Eur.)	50 c
Italy	500 Lire	Yugoslavia	3 D.
Israel	L.S 3.00		

No. 28,793 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1975 Established 1887

Some Clauses Revealed in Tel Aviv

U.S. Money, Arms Aid to Israel Reportedly Part of Sinai Pact

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Aug. 19.—Israel today disclosed many parts of its proposed interim peace agreement with Egypt, but not military details of withdrawal in the Sinai.

A senior Israeli politician said on national television that the agreement would include three parts: open commitments between Israel and Egypt; commitments between Israel and the United States, and indirect commitments between Israel and Egypt through Washington.

Israel will receive about $2 billion in American financial aid plus guaranteed oil supplies as part of the agreement with Egypt, the politician said.

Washington also will sell Israel "sophisticated and important arms" as part of the agreement now being negotiated, according to Yitzhak Navon, a veteran member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labor party.

A program is being worked out for U.S. war supplies to Israel "and about $2 billion, maybe more" in financial aid, Mr. Navon said. He added that the aid package would be arranged during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's forthcoming Mideast trip.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Israel and President Ford said today that chances for a Sinai agreement appeared "reasonably close."

Israel reportedly has asked Washington for $2.8 billion in financial assistance.

Mr. Navon said 20 clauses of the accord must still be kept secret.

"I favor this agreement because it is good for the Jews," he said.

Mr. Navon did not say anything about how far Israel would withdraw in Sinai, how far Egyptian forces would advance or whether American civilian technicians would man spy installations in and near the Mitla and Gidi mountain passes in Sinai.

In the indirect accord by both sides through Washington, the agreement "provides the impression of assurances" for a reduction in the Arab boycott and propaganda against Israel, Mr. Navon said.

He said eight clauses in this section must remain secret. They may possibly deal with assurances by Egypt to Israel not to join in any war between Israel and Syria.

Mr. Navon said Israel and Egypt would directly agree:

- Not to resort to or threaten force against each other.
- To pursue negotiations or other peaceful means to reach further agreement.
- "That the agreement shall enter into force upon signing and remain in force until superceded by a new agreement between the parties," the language of which Mr. Navon said Israel insisted on.
- That the UN mandate can be extended each year with commitments by each side that the agreement will be in force at least three years by whatever means.
- That cargoes headed to and from Israel will be allowed through the Suez Canal.
- That the agreement is seen as one step on the road to a full peace and that both sides shall continue to conduct negotiations in Geneva for a final peace.

The unexpected revelation of important components in the accord may have been an attempt to stem growing opposition to Mr. Kissinger's arrival and rightist charges that an Israeli withdrawal from strategic areas in Sinai would be a sellout because Israel would get nothing concrete in return.

Egypt's View

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Egyptian officials said today that only minor differences remained to be settled on the terms of a new Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Desert.

On the eve of Secretary Kissinger's peace mission, President Anwar Sadat's spokesman today charged that Israeli critics of the prospective accord comprised a rejection front opposed to a just peace in the Middle East.

The spokesman, Tahsin Bashir, said the Israeli opposition, headed by the Likud party, was trying to dictate to the Arabs instead of supporting a just peace based on an Israeli withdrawal. Palestinian rights and peaceful coexistence.

Ford Defines Détente— Wishes for English Word

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 19 (WP).—In his speech to the American Legion today, President Ford went into a lengthy explanation of détente before an audience generally suspicious of undertakings with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford is known to be disturbed by criticism of detente in some quarters. He said he wished that there were one simple English word to substitute for the French word.

The literal translation is "easing" or "relaxing," he said, but it definitely does not mean "the relaxing of diligence or easing of effort."

"Détente means moderate and restrained behavior between two superpowers—not a licence to fish in troubled waters," he said to applause.

He further defined it as a "process" looking "toward a surer and safer relationship" with the Soviet Union. He said it means maintaining U.S. strength "to command respect from our adversaries and to provide leadership to our friends."

Serves Notice to Russians

Ford Warns of A-Arms Boost If SALT Agreement Falters

By Carroll Kilpatrick

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 19 (WP).—President Ford served notice on the Soviet Union today that unless there is agreement on the next phase of nuclear arms limitation, he will propose an additional $2 to $3 billion for strategic weapons spending.

The President coupled this with renewed assertions that détente must be a two-way street and that Portugal must be free from outside pressures.

Mr. Ford's strong words, made in a speech at the American Legion's annual convention in Minneapolis before flying here, sounded to some observers as though he was expressing disappointment in the results of his talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last month in Helsinki. At a private meeting in Minneapolis with Middle Western editors, the President said, according to an editor present, that the meetings in Helsinki, devoted primarily to the proposed SALT II agreement, "were good, not as good as I would have liked."

The President added that he still hoped he and Mr. Brezhnev could reach a SALT II agreement this fall at a meeting in Washington.

Mr. Ford again criticized the House for refusing to permit arms sales to Turkey and he said that a strong intelligence system "is absolutely essential to our nation's security."

While promising to assure CIA compliance with the law, the President said an effective intelligence system was a necessary part of a SALT accord because any agreement reached "must be verifiable for our security."

He said he would propose legislation to "prevent future abuses" by the CIA, but added that "any reckless congressional action to cripple the effectiveness of our intelligence services in legitimate operations would be catastrophic."

The American Legion audience vigorously applauded the President. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who met the President on his arrival in Minneapolis last night, sat behind Mr. Ford during the speech and joined in some of the applause.

Mr. Ford conferred with Republican leaders in both Minnesota and Illinois, spoke at the dedication of the Everett M. Dirksen wing of the Illinois Public Library in Pekin and addressed a White House conference on domestic and economic affairs in Peoria before returning late tonight to Vail, Colo., for another five days of vacation.

White House Press Secretary

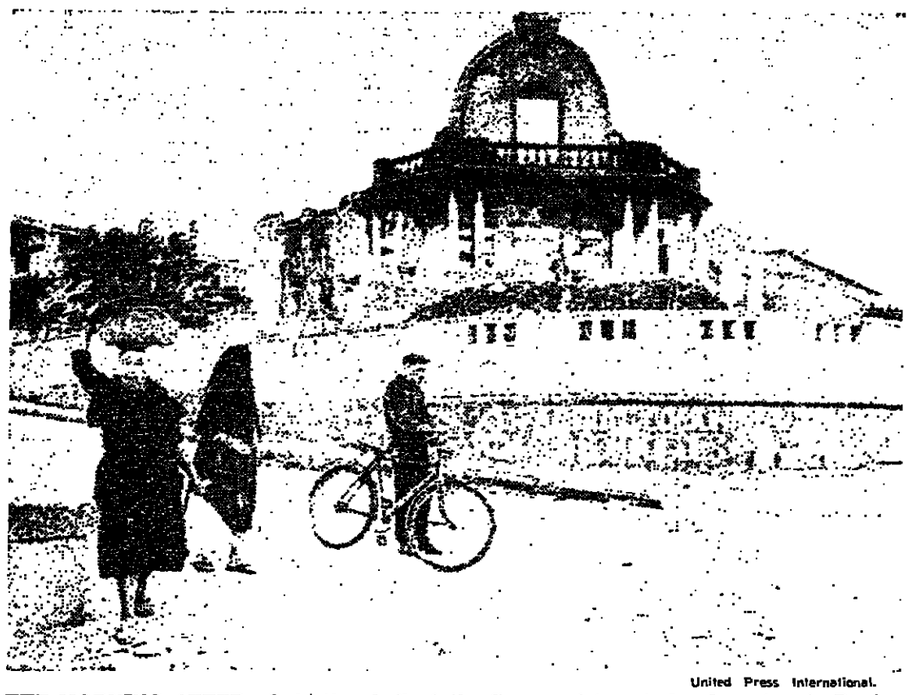
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jail Term Upheld On Korea Bishop

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (AP).—The South Korean Supreme Court today confirmed a 15-year prison term for Roman Catholic Bishop Daniel Chi, who helped an alleged student conspiracy against President Chung Hee Park's government.

A four-man criminal-case panel confirmed the military-court verdict against the bishop, rejecting the defendant's appeal as having no valid reason.

A prominent critic of President Park, the 53-year-old Korean bishop was found guilty last August of providing financial help to a group of anti-government students.



United Press International.

THE MORNING AFTER—Only the shell of the Communist party headquarters in Ponte de Lima, Portugal, remains after anti-Communists burned the building late Monday.

By Egypt, Israel and U.S.

Sinai Peace Force Is Guaranteed

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Egypt, Israel and the United States have agreed to support the establishment of an independent peace-keeping force in the Sinai if the Security Council should unexpectedly refuse to renew the present United Nations buffer force during the three-year life of the projected new accord between Israel and Egypt.

Both U.S. officials and informed diplomats said today that the understanding on establishing a substitute peace-keeping force, if necessary, was reached recently after Israel had asked for further guarantees that the buffer force would not be disbanded.

The officials stressed that the substitute force would be international, would not include American or Russian contingents, and would probably have at least the endorsement of the UN General Assembly.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has served as the mediator between the two sides, leaves tomorrow night for the Middle East in the hope of completing the negotiations for the agreement. Mr. Kissinger met with Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel again today to discuss remaining issues and later for more than an hour with American Jewish leaders to assure them that the projected accord would be in the interests of Israel.

3-Year Accord

Under the tentative agreements worked out so far by Mr. Kissinger—and as confirmed by Israel today—Egypt has agreed that the projected accord would last for three years. The UN peace-keeping force would be renewed annually for a total of three years.

In the negotiations, however, the Israelis asked the United States to guarantee that, if for some unexpected reason the Soviet Union or China decided to veto the Security Council's extension of the force's mandate, some substitute would be found.

This was agreeable to Egypt, the officials said. As a result, Israel now has assurances from both Egypt and the United States, in separate secret documents, that a peace-keeping force would be maintained in Sinai regardless of the Security Council action.

One method of doing so would be to seek General Assembly endorsement for the present buffer force to remain, one official said. There are now about 4,000 troops assigned to the United Nations Emergency Force, its formal name.

In his meeting this morning with a delegation representing the conference of presidents of major Jewish organizations, Mr. Kissinger reportedly stressed that, if the peace accord was reached, Israel would not have to fear any attempts to suspend it in the UN.

He also told the leaders, according to one participant, that the United States would support Israel's aid requests in both military and economic fields.

Campaign to Free Convicted Robber

U.K. Protesters Ruin Field; Key Cricket Match Canceled

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A group campaigning for the release of an East London man imprisoned for armed robbery vandalized a cricket field today, causing cancellation of a crucial match between England and Australia and angering literally millions of Britons.

It was the most flamboyant act of protest by a group that, in a long summer of bizarre guerrilla theater, has rammed the gates of Buckingham Palace, driven vans through the windows of Fleet Street newspaper offices, and staged sit-ins at St. Paul's Cathedral on behalf of imprisoned George Davis.

The timing of today's action could not have been more adroit. This has been an excellent year here for cricket—the game had suffered from declining spectator interest—and an English victory was expected today over Australia's well-drilled and—to Englishmen—uncommonly aggressive team.

In the first four days of the third "test" match, England had assumed a commanding lead on the field in Headingley, in Leeds, Yorkshire. Millions of cricket fans were prepared to spend all of this final day in front of their television sets.

The England-Australia competition—for a nonexistent trophy called "The Ashes"—is the most important in cricket. In the current series, Australia won the first match and the second was tied. A victory today for England widely expected to propel it to glory in the final test match.

The cancellation of the third match means, however, that England cannot win the series even if it captures the fourth match, scheduled to begin Thursday.

Well before the match was to start, a grounds keeper at the Headingley field discovered that at some time early this morning holes had been dug and oil spread on the "wicket," the area just in front of the batsman where the bowler aims his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Cricket captains Ian Chappell of Australia (left) and Tony Greig of England inspect the damaged test pitch at Headingley yesterday. Play was abandoned.

Strike Call Fails, Portuguese Reds Cancel Key Rally

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A general retreat by Communist or Communist-influenced forces backing Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves further weakened his position today despite a militant speech in which he made clear last night his determination to stay in office. The mounting pressure by military and civilian groups seeking to oust the Premier and head off what they see as the danger of a Communist take-over resulted today in moves to replace the last of the regional military commanders still backing the Premier.

The target of this drive is Brig. Eurico Corvacho of the Northern Region, centered in Oporto. His leadership is contested by most of his own men and he may be replaced by Brig. Agostinho Ferreira, army chief of intelligence. Military headquarters in Lisbon denied that the change had already been made but a spokesman in Oporto would say only that "the situation is developing."

The anti-Goncalves and anti-Communist campaign produced these other developments today:

- A decision by the Communist party to call off a major rally scheduled for Oporto tonight. It was to have been addressed by party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal, who was a target of anti-Communist violence Saturday night in another northern city, Alcobaça. Following continuing anti-Red violence, the party referred today to "the confused, complex, unstable and very tense situation," and said that the situation in the northern military region made the situation even more serious and unstable.
- The failure of a call for a half-hour general strike by the Communist-dominated labor organization to mobilize much of the working population, despite backing from the Premier. The strike was to have been country-wide in protest against the tide of "reactionary" violence but it was so contested that the unions finally limited it to the Lisbon and Setubal industrial areas. Even there the results were spotty.

Last night, the Premier went to Almada, an industrial town across the Tagus River from Lisbon, to lash out at his opponents as "politicians avid for power" who were endangering the country and its socialist revolution by sowing discord.

Little Effect

But the nationally broadcast appeal for unified support of his regime seemed to have little effect. Even as he spoke, an attack on Communist headquarters in the northern town of Ponte de Lima caused one death and injuries to more than 100 persons—one of the highest tolls since the wave of anti-Communist attacks began to sweep across the northern two-thirds of the country five weeks ago.

Although he dealt harshly with his critics in his speech last night, accusing several independent Portuguese newspapers and the foreign press of distorting the news about him, Premier Goncalves nonetheless seemed anxious to placate several groups that oppose him. He said that he had no quarrel with the Roman Catholic Church, which has participated in the campaign against him and the Communists, and he declared that private businessmen still have a role despite the drive toward socialism.

Representatives of some of the groups that the Premier condemned last night were received today by President Francisco da Costa Gomes in his efforts to reconcile the present antagonisms.

Strike Cancels Tomorrow's Herald Tribune

A printers' strike will prevent publication Thursday of most newspapers in France, including the International Herald Tribune. It will be the fifth stoppage to hit French newspapers since April. The strike concerns Le Parisien Libéré and problems affecting newspapers in France.

Copter Pilot Risks Trial for Czech Flight

TRAUNSTEIN, West Germany, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The wounded U.S. helicopter pilot who flew three East German refugees to the West from Czechoslovakia Sunday, amidst a hail of bullets from Communist border guards, may face charges for violating West German laws, the police said today.

Barry Meeker, 34, a native of Hartford, Conn., took a chartered helicopter into Czechoslovakia Sunday to bring out an East German family. He suffered two bullet wounds when guards spotted the helicopter and opened fire.

Police said they believed Mr. Meeker had made two previous runs into Eastern Europe to smuggle out prospective refugees for payment.

Mr. Meeker, a decorated veteran of the Green Beret forces in Vietnam, faced charges of violating air space, filing a false flight report and crossing the border illegally, the Bavarian Interior Ministry said.

The spokesman said authorities still are undecided whether to file criminal charges. In addition, the pilot could lose his license and be made to pay a fine.

Mr. Meeker said that the damage caused by rifle bullets to his rented helicopter exceeded 15,000 marks ($5,900), more than he was paid for the flight.

Elbow Shattered

Surgeons at the Traunstein hospital operated on Mr. Meeker for two hours to mend an elbow joint shattered by one of the bullets that hit him. The hospital described his condition as good.

Mr. Meeker, who for the last 18 months has worked as a civilian pilot for an air rescue group, piloted his damaged helicopter to the same hospital where he previously had brought other accident victims in the course of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

$5-Million Credit Is Confirmed

Kenya to Acquire U.S. Arms Under Accord

NAIROBI, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The United States for the first time has agreed to supply Kenya with military equipment, including supersonic fighter-bombers, a U.S. spokesman said today.

The U.S. spokesman confirmed that after months of negotiations the two countries had signed a $5-million arms credit agreement in June that will allow Nairobi to buy military equipment from Washington at low interest rates. It was the first such agreement between the two countries.

Officials said the Kenyans were primarily interested in purchasing second-hand fighters, including the Northrop F-5A Freedom fighter, which came into production 10 years ago and is considered a match for Russian and Chinese fighters.

The spokesman said that although the agreement had been initialed, Kenya had not yet actually purchased any military hardware to begin re-equipping its 8,000-strong armed forces. The two governments were still "shopping around" for suitable aircraft, he said.

Washington and Nairobi are also negotiating an additional $1-million loan to train Kenyan pilots. Sources said that as part of the arms deal, Washington has recommended that Nairobi buy American-built anti-tank missiles rather than tanks themselves to try to redress the arms balance in eastern Africa. The announcement was the latest development in the area's arms race.

According to diplomatic sources here, Kenya, which is traditionally supplied by Britain, decided to modernize its armed forces in the face of a buildup by its neighbors and the subsequent increase of concern among Kenyan officers.

Russia has been supplying arms to Somalia and Uganda and China supplies Tanzania.

These sources said that in addition to approaching Washington late last year, the Kenyans also put out feelers to Canada for the construction of a small-arms factory, to West Germany and possibly France.

Kenya's armed forces are the smallest in the area and would probably prove no match for its neighbors in a war. Its air force is equipped with four obsolete British Hawker Hunter fighters and several Strikemaster jet trainers. The country has no tanks.

With the new agreement, Kenya could buy several second-hand F-5A fighters, which cost around $200,000 each. The newer F-5E costs some $2.7 million.

Kenya's concern is understandable, diplomatic observers said. President Idi Amin of Uganda has threatened to invade both Kenya and Tanzania to forge a "corridor to the sea" for his landlocked nation. Officials here take the threat seriously.

Another threat to Kenya comes from Somalia, which has claimed large areas of northern Kenya. Mogadishu boasts the strongest tank force south of the Sahara with some 150 modern Russian tanks, 50 jets, including MiG-21s, and transports and bombers.

There are 3,600 Russian advisers in Somalia and 1,000 in Uganda.

In Tanzania, the Chinese have supplied that country's 15,000-man armed forces with some 40 aircraft, including two squadrons of MiG-21s.

Urging Solidarity Behind Lisbon's Reds

Russia Signals Apprehension on Portugal

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (NYT).—The Kremlin sounded a call today for "mass solidarity" on behalf of the Portuguese Communists and their allies who have been thrown on the defensive in Portugal's deepening political crisis.

The call was issued in a major article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, and it provided the clearest expression thus far of Moscow's growing apprehension over recent events in Portugal. The article was signed by "an observer," a credit which usually signifies Kremlin-level supervision.

Pravda did not define the kind of solidarity that should be mustered, or its specific ends.

The article reasserted the Soviet pledge of noninterference in Portuguese affairs, but strongly suggested that Moscow was reluctant to sit by and watch power slip from the hands of Communist-supported leaders in Lisbon.

Today's Soviet stand was seen in some diplomatic quarters here as a response to a speech made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Birmingham, Ala., last Thursday, when he asserted that the United States stood "ready to help a democratic Portugal." The Pravda article was believed designed, at least in part, to counter the Kissinger offer by assuring Portuguese Communists publicly that they still enjoyed Moscow's backing.

"At the present time, it is very important to display mass solidarity with those political forces in Portugal that conduct a persistent and difficult struggle against the offensives of reaction from within and without," Pravda declared. It called specifically for support of the Portuguese Communists.

The party newspaper blamed the Portuguese Socialists for the current turmoil and charged that they were "gathering under their colors all the reactionary forces of Portugal." Pravda also leveled charges of Western interference not only in Portugal but in Angola and the Azores.

"It is not a secret to anyone that international reaction began interfering in the internal affairs of the country from the first days of the Portuguese revolution" last year, Pravda contended. It accused the Portuguese Socialists of receiving support from NATO "circles" and from other Social Democrats in Western Europe.

Astronaut Due To Enter Hospital

HOUSTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Astronaut Donald Slayton will enter a hospital next Monday and undergo exploratory lung surgery, space officials said today.

They said that a thumbnail-sized lesion has been found in the lower left lung but is not the result of Mr. Slayton's inhaling of gas fumes that seeped into his Apollo craft during splashdown after a joint space mission with Russians last month. The officials said that X-rays taken before the flight and reexamined since then have shown a shadow indicating the existence of the lesion.

Mr. Slayton, 51, was the last of the original group of U.S. astronauts to ride into space. He was cleared for space flight on March 13, 1972, after being grounded for [illegible] because of a heart-beat irregularity that doctors could not explain.

Under a Deforested Ski Slope

Landslide in Japanese Town 'A Routine 'Natural Disaster'

By John Saar

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (WP).—After almost 24 hours of torrential rain, a landslide of mud and boulders broke loose from the steep upper slopes of Mount Iwaki just after midnight, Aug. 6.

Asleep in their homes hundreds of feet below the mountain, the villagers of Hyakusawa had no warning of the landslide, which ripped through two protective dams and destroyed the farming and tourist village 500 miles northeast of Tokyo. Some of the village's 250 wooden houses were crushed. Eighteen vanished.

Twenty-two of Hyakusawa's 1,038 villagers were killed and 30 were injured.

Winter Influx

While the tragedy's causes could not be immediately ascertained, the villagers were suspicious of the fact that in 1967, developers of a tourist project had stripped a forested area high on Mount Iwaki, which overlooks the village, and turned it into a winter ski slope.

The tourist project had brought 400,000 winter tourists a year to Hyakusawa in the last eight years. And it added considerable money to the farming region's economy.

"We've lived here for hundreds of years under the protection of Mount Iwaki," a villager said. "I don't understand how this dreadful thing happened."

Investigators could not blame the ski slope. And some disinterested experts quickly exonerated it from blame.

A professor of geology argued that the treeless slope broadened the slide and somewhat cushioned its impact. In fact, a Construction Ministry investigation is looking into whether or not the ski slope contributed to the disaster.

Japan, a densely populated country, is beset by more than its share of natural disasters.

The Hyakusawa incident was unexceptional, random, unexpected, and costly in terms of lives. It typified Japan's constant struggle with nature.

In the last 10 years landslide deaths have averaged 164 a year. Three-fourths of the country's total land area are spinal ranges of steep, forested mountains that are gashed with the ravines of fast-flowing rivers. Most of the 110 million Japanese are crowded into narrow coastal plains where they face earthquakes, typhoons, tidal waves and flash floods as well as landslides.

The first of the current typhoon season struck Shikoku island Sunday, causing widespread flooding and damage to 18,000 houses. Despite precise forecasting of the typhoon's arrival, 35 persons were killed by high winds or landslides brought on by accompanying torrential rain.

Twenty three persons are missing. To indicate that disaster's news value, a Tokyo newspaper summarized the event yesterday in four paragraphs.

165,000 Disaster Sites

Under the twin pressures of an increasing population and limited available land, millions of Japanese are forced to live in areas known to be dangerous. The government has pinpointed 105,000 potential disaster areas and says that approximately 14.2 million people are living in them. The government lists 70,000 sites of possible cliffslides and landslides and 35,000 possible river and mudslide sites.

Hyakusawa was on none of those lists. "Nationwide there are places we cannot reach to protect the people and this was one," explained head of the government's anti-disaster department Jiro Nakamura.

"We have very little flat land, so we have to reclaim land from the sea and cultivate the mountains; we have always to be wary of disaster," Mr. Nakamura said.

Because the rock of Japan's mountains is fractured by volcanic and earthquake action the land itself is vulnerable to landslides. The heavy rain that streams off the mountains in swollen rivers is the catalyst of disaster.

Density Factor

The population is so dense "that when a landslide occurs it frequently takes many lives," Mr. Nakamura said.

Landslides have increased in number and scale with the growth of population and intensified use of the land. The government employs 30,000 workers on safety projects. The budget for drainage, trenching, construction and the rechanneling of rivers was $18 million in 1975.

Methods devised to predict the likelihood of landslides include surveys by drilling, radioactivity, the study of groundwater patterns, aerial photography and seismic prospecting.

"We do everything we can, but disasters and deaths do not cease," said Mr. Nakamura. "It is Japan's destiny."

Cities Swollen

Less fatalistic are officials of the National Land Agency who have long sought to halt the population drift from the countryside that has concentrated 43.5 per cent of the population in the three metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka.

The depopulation of the mountainous regions has led to ruthless, indiscriminate logging, the misuse of remote areas for the construction of houses, roads, golf-courses and other leisure-related developments, said Zenshiro Kotani, chief of the planning division in the National Land Agency. "The trees are cut down, the rains flood directly into the rivers and this will be the cause of further natural disasters," he said. Heavy forests prevent rapid rain runoff and soil erosion.

Development of the mountain regions for leisure has been moving at a hectic pace. Village construction doubled in the 1960s and a 1973 survey showed that Japan had 709 golf courses, 326 under construction and 1,301 more in the planning stages.

A recently implemented land-use law that hands effective veto power on development to the prefectural (departmental) governors is expected to put a severe brake on the movement to turn the mountains into golf courses.

A Hard Distinction

Japanese officials are wary of making the distinction between natural disasters and those that may result, at least in part, from development.

Unofficially, they admit the latter do occur. Villagers in Hyogo Prefecture have brought civil suit against the owners of a golf course, claiming that poor drainage was the direct cause of a July, 1967, incident in which their relatives were killed and injured.

In Hyakusawa, where the results of the investigation may not be known for weeks, reconstruction has started. "We shall be rebuilt by winter," Mayor Yosyimi Kimura, said in a telephone interview. Apparently, there was no indication whether the Mount Iwaki ski slope would be reforested, or remain a tourist attraction.



United Press International.

AFTER THE TYPHOON—At Tosa, houses are adrift as storm hits the southwestern region of Japan.

U.S. Predicts A Wider War In Angola

Americans, Canadians, Britons Urged to Flee

LUANDA, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department is convinced that the fighting between rival movements will spread throughout Angola and the U.S. mission today urged all U.S., British and Commonwealth residents of the capital to leave.

The U.S. Consul-General, Thomas Killoran, issued the warning to an estimated 100 English-speaking foreigners still in Luanda. When the British consulate closed down last month, the Foreign Office asked Mr. Killoran to handle the affairs of Britons and Commonwealth citizens in Angola, but most of Luanda's foreign colony got out in airlifts last month.

On Aug. 8, the U.S. Consulate in Luanda advised U.S. citizens to leave Angola "as soon as possible" in a note circulated among the 120 Americans who were living in Angola then.

The new U.S. note said: "The State Department, in a strongly worded warning, advises all U.S., Canadian and British residents to leave Angola as soon as possible as neither the United States nor Portugal have the means to guarantee their safety, due to the belief that the conflict is expected to generalize."

Lobito Conflict Rages

Meanwhile, heavy fighting for control of Angola's major harbor, Lobito, continued today, according to a Portuguese Army spokesman. He said the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which holds Luanda, is defending the copper exporting harbor from attacks by two rival nationalist groups.

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), which receives support from Zaire, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), supplied with arms by Zambia, have joined forces to try to drive the MPLA forces out of Lobito.

Last month, MPLA forced the FNLA and UNITA out of Luanda. Since then, the UNITA and FNLA forces have surrounded the capital, cutting off its fresh food. The city's 650,000 black and white residents are also short of fuel, which has hampered the airlifts of Portuguese settlers.

Refugee Trek

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A convoy of about 2,400 vehicles with more than 8,000 refugees crossed from Angola into South-West Africa yesterday, the Commissioner-general for South-West Africa, Jannie de Wet, said.

He said the refugees had arrived at Oshakati, in northern South-West Africa.

40-Ton 'Mount' Of Marijuana Held in Bahama

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The U.S. Customs Service says it accidentally stumbled across a smugglers' hideaway that may contain the largest marijuana haul in history, a 40-ton "mountain" valued at $22 million.

The crew of a Customs Service helicopter looked down in surprise Saturday as they flew over the eastern tip of Grand Bahama Island, a smugglers' haven and before that a pirate center.

The pilots recognized "bits and pieces" of a familiar substance that were not under cover, a spokesman said yesterday. "These guys have been looking at marijuana for years. They knew they'd found something."

An official said the stack of bricked marijuana was about 70 feet long, 13 feet wide and 7 feet high.

Pending Final Crop Estimates

U.S. Sees Common Market Curbing Grain Sales to Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The European Economic Community, contrary to some published reports, has not imposed a direct embargo on grain sales to Russia, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

But officials said trade sources indicate the Common Market, like the United States, is not expected to permit any further sales to the Soviet Union until officials get a clearer idea of the size of this year's crops, which have been reduced by drought.

The Foreign Agricultural Service said in a brief note published in its weekly magazine that the EEC's ruling commission "is not expected to consider sales of grain to the Soviet Union until September at the earliest."

Exports Restricted

The report noted that because of dry weather, which has reduced the prospective West European grain crop to 134 million tons, 6 million less than last year's record, European officials are not expected to approve large sales to any outside buyer until final harvest prospects are clearer. The Common Market already has moved to restrict exports by eliminating grain-export subsidies to all but a few destinations, experts said.

In a companion report, the service said that drought in Australia has dashed hopes for a bumper wheat crop this year. Officials said production may be cut 20 per cent below last year's 11.3 million tons.

[In Melbourne, Jack Cass, chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, said today that his agency has sold 250,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union following sales of 750,000 tons last month, the Associated Press reported. Both contracts are to be filled between next month and May, he said.

[Mr. Cass said that wheat was available for the sale because conditions in growing areas improved in the last two months. The two sales' total value is estimated at 169 million U.S. dollars, the AP said.]

Officials said Turkey is completing harvest of a record 10-million-ton wheat crop, up 20 per cent from last year but is still trying to buy 500,000 tons on world markets—about half of last year's imports.

Butter Subsidy Raised

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The European Commission has approved an increase in the amount of subsidized butter that member countries can allocate to needy persons.

Any government introducing such a scheme can now grant a maximum of 750 grams a person each month, instead of the previous 500 grams previously.

The Commission will pay a subsidy of 75 units of account ($78.75) for 100 kilos.

Copter Pilot May Face Trial In West After Defying Czechs

(Continued from Page 1)

his work, which sometimes involved evacuating injured persons from the Alps.

Mr. Meeker also brought to the hospital one of his passengers, Brigit Neukirschner, 14, who suffered a bullet wound in the thigh. She was released after treatment, the doctor said.

Besides Miss Neukirschner, Mr. Meeker flew out the girl's father, Guenther Neukirschner, 60, and a 19-year-old male family friend.

When the Czech guards opened fire on the helicopter, Mr. Meeker lifted off, leaving behind the girl's mother, who was wounded by the fire, and his copilot, who got off the helicopter to help the passengers aboard.

Before undergoing surgery, Mr. Meeker told newsmen he was the son of a businessman, had grown up and gone to a private school in New York and received a bachelor-of-arts degree from Columbia University.

Mr. Meeker said he worked for Random House publishing company in New York before entering the U.S. Army with a 2d lieutenant's commission, joined the Special Forces and qualified as a helicopter pilot. He said he served in Vietnam in 1969-70, rising to captain and commander of a helicopter unit.

During combat flights, he said, he was shot down several times and was decorated for bravery.

Mr. Meeker said he was transferred to a U.S. Army b[illegible] near Stuttgart in 1970 and the service in 1972, going to Munich, where he married and took a job with a helicopter charter company.

Czechs Say He Shot First

PRAGUE, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The official Czech news agency Ceteka said today that Mr. Meeker opened fire first to cover his escape.

It noted that Mr. Meeker took off from West Germany and it took issue with statements that it was purely a private act.

It said the Sunday flight was the second such escape.

Ford Warns On Détente

(Continued from Page 1)

Ron Nessen explained that the President's reference to an increase of from $2 to $3 billion in strategic arms spending breaks down to an estimated $2.8 billion over fiscal years 1976 and 1977, or $1.4 billion each year.

Such spending now is budgeted at $9.8 billion annually in a total defense budget of $92.8 billion.

The President's references to Portugal appeared to be another effort, following Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's comments last week, to persuade the Soviet Union to moderate its support of Portuguese Communists.

"We are now carefully watching some serious situations for indications of the Soviet attitude toward détente and cooperation in European security," Mr. Ford said. "The situation in Portugal is one of them. We are deeply concerned about the future of freedom in Portugal."

He said the wishes of 80 per cent of the Portuguese people "have been subverted by forces more determined than representative."

"We are hopeful that the sheer weight of numbers... will prevail in this conflict of ideologies," the President said. "But they must find the solution in an atmosphere that is free from the pressures of outside interests."

Emphasizing his support of a strong national defense, the President said, "Our potential adversaries are certainly not reducing the levels of their military power."

Nevertheless, he said that his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok in November and in Helsinki in July "have been constructive and helpful. Future success will depend on concrete developments."

Most accounts of the Helsinki meeting square with the President's remarks to the editors, that on SALT there was progress but not so much as he had wished. The Brezhnev visit to Washington this fall depends on further progress at the SALT negotiations under way in Geneva.

3 Approved for UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 19 (AP).—The UN Security Council yesterday unanimously recommended for UN membership three newly independent former Portuguese colonies—Cape Verde, Sao Tome-Principe and Mozambique.

Israeli Changes At Shrine Bring Islamic Protest

BEIRUT, Aug. 19 (AP).—Saudi Arabia said today that Islamic nations will soon take concerted measures to counter Israel's partitioning of a sacred Moslem mosque in Hebron for worship by both Moslems and Jews.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal, said on the state radio in Riyadh that the Israeli government's action was an "aggression against a holy Islamic shrine." He said that a committee representing foreign ministers of 40 Islamic nations began meetings in the Saudi Red Sea port city of Jiddah yesterday to recommend countermeasures.

The Cave of Machpelah is believed to be under the Hebron mosque. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are said to be buried in the cave, making the site sacred for Jews and Moslems. The Arabs call it the Ibrahimi mosque, after Abraham, while Jews call it the Tomb of the Patriarchs.

Israel Explains

HEBRON, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A schedule put into effect Aug. 5 is designed to allow both Jews and Moslems to pray in the shrine whenever they want to, a spokesman for the military command said yesterday. He said that Jews will now be able to pray without the old time limits of a few hours a day, but the ban on Jewish prayers on Fridays, the Islamic sabbath, and on Moslem holidays will remain in effect.

A separate entrance has been added for Jewish worshippers to prevent friction, the officer said. Religious Jews had complained that the old rules discriminated against them.

Bangladesh Bids For Conciliation With New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19 (NYT).—The new government of Bangladesh, in a conciliatory gesture toward India, today appealed for "friendship and cooperation."

The appeal was delivered by Shamsur Rahman, the high commissioner, or ambassador, of Bangladesh in New Delhi during a call on Foreign Secretary Kewal Singh.

A spokesman for India's Ministry of External Affairs disclosed that the call had been made, but had no comment on it.

As a sign of a return toward normality, the new government of President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed announced today that it was opening the international airport at Dacca to at least one flight from India tomorrow and that other scheduled services would resume Thursday.

"Life is quickly returning to normal," the Bangladesh government radio, which is monitored in India, said. It reported the arrival of a commercial ship at the eastern port of Chittagong and said that the seven-hour curfew imposed after the coup on Friday was now in effect only in Dacca and three other cities.

Except for limited diplomatic traffic, the country's borders and lines of international communication remained virtually closed, however. But reports from the country confirmed that Mr. Ahmed's government had restored order throughout Bangladesh.

Spinola, in Message to Lisbon, Calls for Democratic Unity

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Exiled former Portuguese President Gen. Antonio de Spinola broke his political silence yesterday and called for unity in Portugal behind a new Democratic Liberation Movement.

In an open letter to Portuguese President Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, Gen. Spinola said, "The current political course for the country is unreconcilable with democracy. We have to pacify Portugal with authority by consent and will of its people."

Gen. Spinola criticized the Portuguese Communist party and called on civilians and his brothers in arms to unite behind the Democratic Liberation Movement for the liberation of Portugal.

Lisbon Replies

LISBON, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—President Costa Gomes tonight issued the text of the appeal by Gen. Spinola.

Gen. Costa Gomes asked why, if Gen. Spinola was so anti-Communist, it was he who first invited the Communists into the government after last year's revolution.

"If the ex-president is so declaredly anti-Communist, how can his group talk about the reconciliation of all Portuguese? What would the author of the text do to the real and convinced Communists?"

Trial of Anarchists Resumes in Stuttgart

STUTTGART, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The Baader-Meinhof trial reopened here today after a 10-day adjournment, with the four defendants first removed from court, then dragged back and finally excluded.

The charges read against the four anarchists—Ulrike Meinhof, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe—included four counts of murder, 54 counts of attempted murder, numerous bank robberies, a bomb attack on a Supreme Court judge and the killing of several soldiers through bomb attacks on U.S. Army installations in West Germany.

Travelers Say Ruling Party Seeks Timor's Independence

By Hamish McDonald

KUPANG, Indonesian Timor, Aug. 19 (WP).—The Democratic Union of Timor (UDT), a party that until recently favored continued colonial status for Portuguese Timor, has control of strongpoints in the Portuguese colony, after an apparently successful coup d'état on Aug. 20, according to travelers arriving here.

The travelers, who began arriving here yesterday, said the Democratic Union staged the coup to preempt an expected seizure of power by the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (Fretelin). But Fretelin was badly prepared for the UDT move, they said.

A special envoy from Lisbon, Maj. Antonio Soares, has arrived in Indonesian Timor and is attempting to reach Portuguese Timor to assess the situation and take steps to speed up the colony's independence, if necessary.

He reportedly has a message to that effect from Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes. Until now, Portugal has indicated that Timor could not become independent before 1976.

3 Rival Parties

The UDT and Fretelin are the strongest of the three political parties in Portuguese Timor. The weakest is the Timorese Democratic People's Association (Apodeti), which favors integration with Indonesia.

The UDT apparently is well-financed and reportedly is supplied with arms by the colony's small middle class and some members of the Chinese trading community, which numbers about 12,000. While the UDT looks conservative, it has moved slowly from a position of wanting to stay with Portugal to one of seeking gradual progress toward independence over several years.

After it reportedly seized power the UDT asked Portugal for immediate independence, however.

Travelers arriving from Dili, the capital of Portuguese Timor—including the pilot of a Portuguese plane that flew into Indonesian Timor Sunday—said the UDT controlled the airport, police headquarters and the radio station.

The situation here in Kupang, in the western Indonesian end of the Timor island, 400 miles north of Australia, has been tense this week. The coup came during celebrations of Indonesia's 30th independence anniversary. The celebrations were partly intended to show Portuguese Timorese the benefits of joining Indonesia.

There are no signs of an Indonesian military buildup. There are no military planes at the airport and troop movements appear to be routine. But there are strong indications that Indonesia is mounting an intelligence and psychological warfare campaign.

Indonesian Protest

JAKARTA, Aug. 19 (AP).—Charging that Portugal had been unfair and undemocratic in Timor, Indonesia today protested against Portuguese tactics in the colony after a meeting between President Suharto and his aides.

U.S. Ship in Port Said

PORT SAID, Egypt, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The U.S. helicopter carrier Inchon, has arrived in the harbor here to prepare for a new round of mine-clearing operations along the Egyptian coast.

U.K. Protesters Ruin Field; Key Cricket Match Canceled

(Continued from Page 1)

delivery. The idea of switching to a new site was rejected by both team captains because, for reasons of fairness, all five days of the match are supposed to be played on the same turf.

'Free Davis'

Police were mystified at first, but the vandals had left plenty of clues. These included the slogan "Sorry it had to be done—Free George Davis," daubed on the outer walls of the cricket ground. Similar "Free Davis" slogans are a common sight on the walls and bridges of East London, where his sympathizers have been busily at work.

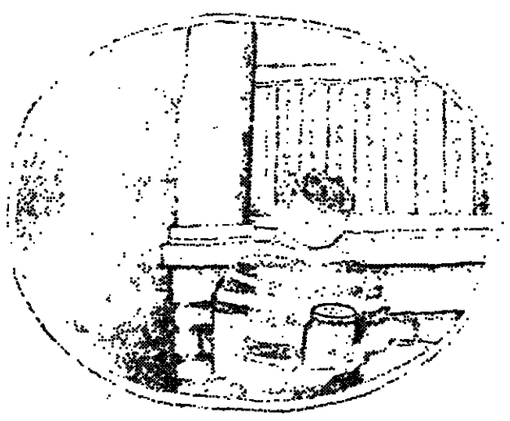
If publicity was the motive, the pro-Davis group got it. London's afternoon tabloids gave the incident far greater coverage than Portugal or Britain's economic difficulties, and the British Broadcasting Corp. devoted a long panel discussion to the incident late this afternoon.

The group hopes to dramatize what it feels are injustices arising from what the British call "identification parades"—police lineups—and to put pressure on a government panel that is now studying the question of wrong identification.

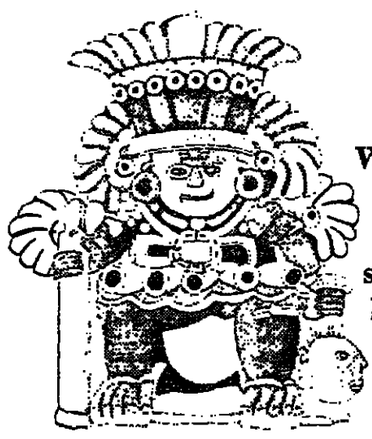
Thirty-seven alleged witnesses to the robbery did not identify Mr. Davis. But five policemen did, and their testimony weighed heavily with the jury.

The leaders of the "Justice for Davis" group said they would continue to aim their protests at "private property," but their real purpose was to force officials to listen.

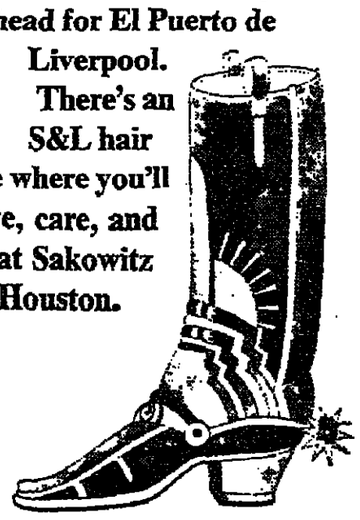
Share an evening in Erie.



("Home is just a phone call away.



When your hair has had it in Mexico but you don't want to miss a second of Mexico City—head for El Puerto de Liverpool. There's an S&L hair salon there where you'll get the same love, care, and speed you get at Sakowitz in Houston.



S & L Salons at fine stores in America, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, England, Ireland, Canada . . .

To rent a car in Europe, Africa & the Middle East

europcar

In the US, Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

News Analysis

U.S. Row on Wheat for Russia Seen Tied to Shipping Pact

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP).—The escalating verbal warfare over sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union appears to camouflage a complicated struggle involving U.S. maritime interests, the Soviet Union, the longshoremen, AFL-CIO president George Meany and the Ford administration. None of the parties involved is fighting on precisely the same grounds.

Mr. Meany says that he opposes uncontrolled grain sales to the Soviet Union because they feed domestic inflation and end up costing U.S. citizens too much money. An outspoken opponent of détente with Moscow, Mr. Meany obviously welcomes this chance to harass the Ford administration's foreign policy.

In announcing a dockers' boycott of grain shipments to the Soviet Union yesterday, Mr. Meany also spoke up on behalf of U.S. maritime interests. "The Soviet Union is stealing our shipping industry," he charged in a reference to new Soviet freight routes out of U.S. ports.

The Soviet-U.S. maritime agreement of October, 1972, opened ports in each country to the other's merchant vessels. U.S. shipping lines have long been losing business to foreign vessels which offer cheaper rates.

1972 Shipping Pact

The 1972 maritime agreement is one of the basic issues in the current dispute, according to administration sources, although none of the parties is openly discussing it.

The U.S. longshoremen's threat to refuse to load grain bound for the Soviet Union, according to a well-placed federal official, is really an attempt to force authorities to change the agreement in a manner favorable to U.S. maritime interests.

The agreement stipulated that one-third of the grain bought by the Russians would be shipped in Soviet vessels, one-third in U.S. vessels and one-third in ships belonging to third countries.

In 1972-73, when massive quantities of U.S. grain were shipped to the Soviet Union, U.S. ship owners voluntarily passed up their quota. These were boom years in international shipping, and the U.S. ship owners preferred to carry other cargoes.

So did Soviet shipping lines. U.S. ships carried 18 per cent of the 1972-73 grain sales and Soviet ships carried 17 per cent, according to U.S. Maritime Administration figures. Third-country vessels transported the rest.

Since then, the international shipping market has virtually collapsed, and the grain shipments now look more attractive to both countries.

Rates Are Down

Freight rates have fallen with the market, and the last agreed rate for U.S. vessels carrying grain to Black Sea ports in the Soviet Union was $9.50 a ton, about a third of the highest rates during the 1972-73 boom.

This agreed rate expired in June and none has been negotiated to replace it. The Maritime Administration wants a higher rate—something nearer $15—because the $9.50 figure forces it to pay heavy subsidies to U.S. ship owners, whose operations have long been supported by the federal treasury. The higher the negotiated rate, the lower the subsidies. Since 1972, the United States has paid its ship owners nearly $60 million for carrying grain to the Soviet Union—a subsidy of about $5 a ton.

In the absence of a negotiated rate, the Soviet Union has continued to ship grain out of the United States in its own vessels. This is permitted under the maritime agreement, but it infuriates U.S. ship owners and the maritime unions. In the first half of 1975, according to U.S. figures, Soviet ships carried 47 per cent of the grain trade, U.S. ships carried 25 per cent.

Under pressure from ship owners and unions, the Maritime Administration, citing a clause in the Soviet-U.S. agreement, called for an emergency meeting to discuss a new rate. Soviet officials began these talks in Washington yesterday.

When a new rate is negotiated the Russians will have to offer cargoes to U.S. vessels to match the quantity of grain shipped on Soviet bottoms so far this year. The discrepancy is now about 300,000 tons.

Serious Threats

The longshoremen constitute the only branch of the U.S. maritime industry with significant political influence, according to a Maritime Administration official. Ship owners protest to the Maritime Administration, the other maritime unions protest to Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO, but the longshoremen can make serious threats.

They can use their influence to help in the rates dispute, and to further U.S. interests in negotiations that will begin this fall to renew the overall Soviet-U.S. agreement, which expires at the end of this year.

The Soviet interest in the dispute is to transport its grain as cheaply as possible. In 1972 the Russians manipulated the international shipping market brilliantly, according to shipping industry sources. They chartered hundreds of ships from third countries before signaling their intention to buy 18.5 million tons of U.S. grain.

Announcement of the Soviet purchases sent international freight rates soaring. The Russians were able to sub-charter many of the vessels they controlled, at rates two or three times what they paid. As a result, one shipping broker here estimated, "they got the transport for all that grain in effect for free."

Court Order Sought

HOUSTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Loading of wheat bound for the Soviet Union was halted at all ports on the East and Gulf Coasts and the Great Lakes today and shippers asked a federal judge to order longshoremen back to work.

President Ford, who has supported grain sales as providing a "green harvest" of foreign exchange for the U.S. Treasury, said he was "disturbed" by the boycott and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz was sharply critical of the unions.

Mr. Butz, at a news conference in Peoria, Ill., said: "If the unions... are so concerned about high food prices they should stop some of the featherbedding practices that jack up those very prices."

Ford Asks Rise In Air Fares to Cover Fuel Hike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The Ford administration asked the Civil Aeronautics Board today to approve an emergency rules change that would let airlines raise or lower their fares automatically to cover jet-fuel price changes.

Administration officials said the new system could cause an increase of up to 3 per cent in domestic air fares.

The request, filed jointly by three federal agencies in response to pleas from the financially distressed airline industry, urged prompt CAB action in the face of fuel increases expected to take place when government controls on the price of crude oil expire Aug. 31.

The Department of Transportation, the Federal Energy Administration and the Council on Wage and Price Stability said the CAB should set strict limits to the duration of any such surcharge.

They said each air carrier should be free to decide where and how much to raise fares.

The airlines would be allowed to add the surcharge on certain routes while retaining current fares on others. However, the carriers would not be allowed to raise their fares on any route more than the percentage increase in their cost of jet fuel—probably not more than three cents a gallon.

The proposal probably would have a greater impact on routes where only a few airlines compete or where one airline has the major share of the market.

Sierra Leone Chief Hurt

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—President Siaka Stevens left here for Europe today for a medical checkup following a car accident last Saturday in which he was "slightly" injured, according to official reports.

Kidnapped Count, 36, Found Dead in Burned Car in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, Aug. 19 (AP).—The charred body of Count Gianfranco Lovati Contini, 36, who was kidnapped last Wednesday, was found last night in the trunk of a burned car near Lake Garda, police said today. Count Lovati's wife identified the body, the police said.

The count, the 39th kidnap victim in Italy this year, was abducted by three masked bandits as he was driving through one of his estates at Caorle, near Venice.

Police said that the car in which his body was found had been stolen. The police speculated that the count probably died after a heavy dose of ether was administered to subdue him, and the kidnappers then decided to get rid of the body and set the car afire.

Count Lovati was the second kidnap victim killed by abductors this year. A few months ago a Turin businessman was beaten to death when he resisted his abductors. His body was found buried in the countryside near Turin.

Horse-Theft Van Found

FLORENCE, Aug. 19 (AP).—Police found a stolen van early today and said that it had been used to transport a U.S.-bred trotting horse stolen Saturday from his stall at the racetrack of Montecatini, a spa in Tuscany.

The van was found hidden in woods near Montaione, a village in the province of Florence. Police said that inside the van they found hay and horse excrement. The van was stolen three days ago from a chemical firm.

The horse, Wayne Eden, a five-year-old bay, was taken from his stall at night, a few hours after winning a $15,000 purse while setting a speed record at the Montecatini track.

Wayne Eden is considered the most successful trotting horse of this Italian season. He has won more than $320,000 for his owner, Milan industrialist Piero Giudici. His value on the resale market has been estimated at $800,000 to track experts.

Mr. Giudici was quoted by a newspaper today as saying: "I would give a reward but never pay ransom for my horse. And I would pay the reward only after being given guarantees that the animal has not suffered physical or psychical damage."

The van was discovered after three days of police searches with dogs and helicopters.

Swedish Liberal Quits

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Swedish Liberal party leader Gunnar Helen resigned today, citing his failure to lift the party from a 10-year voter decline.



United Press International.

ON HOLIDAY—At Hyannis Port, Mass., Sen. Edward Kennedy and relatives get ready to board their boat for a sail on Nantucket Sound. At left is Roosevelt Grier, the ex-footballer who was Robert Kennedy's bodyguard when he was killed.

Retired Navy Chief Sees Chance in Virginia

Adm. Zumwalt May Run Against Sen. Byrd

By Ben A. Franklin

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Aug. 19 (NYT).—The retired admiral who brought long hair to the Navy, billeted women on ships and gave a better break to black seamen during his widely publicized tour as chief of naval operations is cruising Virginia this summer and making waves on the otherwise calm political waters of Sen. Harry Byrd jr.

Elmo Zumwalt jr., the 54-year-old former Navy "whiz kid,"—at 44 the youngest officer ever promoted to rear admiral and at 49 the youngest chief naval officer—was here testing the water for a race as a Democrat next year against Sen. Byrd, the incumbent heir of one of this century's great, unbeatable, conservative political names.

"The water is not as cold as I thought it might be," the admiral observed in an interview.

Sen. Byrd's father, the late Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, ruled Virginia politics—and often swayed the national government—until his retirement in 1965 from an impregnable redoubt called the "Byrd organization" that took him from the Virginia governorship to a position of power for 32 years in the Senate. "Young Harry" Byrd, who is 60 now, inherited his father's seat by appointment and has since survived two elective bids to hold it. Another election is coming in 1976.



UPI.

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt

Big Drop in Odds Seen

In thinking the unthinkable about a campaign to unseat Sen. Byrd, the dashingly long-haired admiral—a striking figure with beetling brows and generous gray sideburns—sees the odds as down from 100-to-1 a few months ago to 10-to-1 now, and heading toward 5-to-1. The Zumwalt temerity thus stems in part from a view he shares with other Virginia Democrats that the younger Sen. Byrd may be vulnerable.

Sen. Byrd has never won an election with more than 54 per cent of the vote. This has been ample, because Sen. Byrd quit the Democratic party in his 1970 bid for re-election, avoiding a Democratic primary fight and dividing the regular party vote against him between the Democratic and Republican losers in the general election. He remains an independent.

But there appear to be other reasons than the problematical lure of victory behind the provisionally declared, but still unofficial, Zumwalt candidacy.

In a typical "nonpolitical" speech here recently to the Virginia Civil Defense Directors' Association, Adm. Zumwalt sought to picture himself as less an office-seeker than as a man with an idea whose time has come, or needs to come.

A Set of Beliefs

"It is not whether or not it is possible to win," he said. "My hunch is that this is a very good time to put across a set of beliefs."

His main idea, he said, is that "insincere government"—an administration and a Congress that he says have failed to tell the people the truth—has gulled the nation into a dangerously false sense of security about two "critically dangerous" trends.

They are, first, the energy crisis, and American dependence on Arab oil, which he believes is vulnerable to interruption not alone by the Arab governments but, in the end, potentially through direct or indirect control by the Soviet Union.

Second is the Nixon and Ford administrations' policy of détente with the Russians, which the admiral said is a policy "we pretend to have" and that the Russians use to their advantage in the role of "con men." Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is the main villain of Adm. Zumwalt's second complaint against "insincere government," with former President Richard Nixon not far behind.

Wallace and Reagan Attack Détente in VFW Addresses

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19.—Alabama Gov. George Wallace and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, speaking in strikingly similar ways, yesterday belittled the value of détente and called for increased U.S. military preparedness.

In remarks delivered to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the two presidential aspirants stressed that the United States needs clear military superiority.

Both men quoted former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird in supporting their claim that the Russians have already violated the strategic arms limitation agreements signed by President Richard Nixon. And they viewed the Soviet Union as continuing to be bent on world domination.

"To the Russians, détente is a one-way street," Mr. Reagan told several thousand cheering VFW members in a morning speech. "For our own sincere efforts, we have had in return a constant infiltration and subversion."

In his speech at an evening banquet, Gov. Wallace asked, "Just what is this word 'détente' that we're hearing so much about these days?"

"They tell me it's a French word that means to put down your guard, a relaxation of tensions. Now, I was a Golden Gloves boxer and I know what happens when you put down your guard. I've picked myself up from the canvas more than once after practicing this 'détente.'"

Nuclear Blackmail

Mr. Reagan warned, "Russia, if not already, very soon will have the capability of wiping out our entire nuclear weapons with a first strike and then still have enough missiles left to say to us, 'Now, do you surrender or do we start on your cities and your people?'

"It goes without saying that this gives them a tremendous advantage in the diplomacy of blackmail that they've practiced for 50 years," he said. "A good response by us would be a sharp increase in our defense program, including production of the B-1 bomber and the Trident submarine . . .

"Let us reaffirm that America, for the safety and security of the free world today and for future generations, will never be second militarily to any other nation on earth."

Gov. Wallace's remarks concluded with a similar call.

"When it comes to our national security, there is only one position our nation can take, as far as peace is concerned," he said. "That's a position of superiority. Not parity, not inferiority, not sufficiency, but superiority."

Gov. Wallace, in taping a news-program appearance, said that he would be "comfortable" running on a presidential ticket with Mr. Reagan. However, he emphasized that he and Mr. Reagan have had no talks on the idea.

© Los Angeles Times.

San Francisco Police Strike, Ordered Back

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Policemen angered by the city's rejection of their demand for a 13-per-cent pay rise went on strike yesterday, but a Superior Court judge issued a temporary restraining order today sending them back to work.

Judge Robert Drewes issued the order against the strike as leaders of transit workers' and fire fighters' unions raised threats that they, too, would walk off the job in the dispute over wages.

About 90 per cent of the city's 1,935-man police force was reported off the job in protest against the city's refusal to grant a pay increase of 13 per cent. The Board of Supervisors yesterday decided to restrict the pay rise to 6.5 per cent.

Belgian Discovers WW II Battle Site

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A hiker walking through a forest near here yesterday discovered the apparent site of a World War II battle, officials said.

They said the unidentified hiker came upon a number of helmets and weapons dating from the war as he was walking in the Rocheratte Forest close to the German border. Police who were called in discovered the remains of four German soldiers, still in uniform. They were searching for other bodies.

Earned by Devotion to Islam

Moslem Aid Reinforces Pakistan

By Eric Pace

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (NYT).—The learning of Arabic is being encouraged in Pakistan. Editions of the Koran marred by typographical errors are barred from bookshops. Airline employees announcing flight plans stipulate, "If Allah wills."

Such devotion to the faith and culture of Islam is earning Pakistan rich rewards: During the 12 months ending June 30 other Moslem countries gave it more than $500 million in aid from their oil profits.

That is the equivalent of more than $7 for each Pakistani, a great boon in a country whose per capita income is put at $80 to $110 a year.

The effect of the aid, along with assistance from the United States and other sources, has been to cushion the impact of the rising prices Pakistan must pay for oil and other imports, of runaway population growth and of the global economic doldrums.

The money has helped to keep Pakistan far better off economically than floundering India and has made it easier for it to indulge in little luxuries such as the 10 Mirage reconnaissance jet planes ordered from France last month in a $75-million deferred-payment deal.

The close ties with other Islamic states were reflected in a typical recent message beginning "Excellency and dear brother," that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto addressed to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, with greetings to "the fraternal Egyptian people" and a denunciation of "Zionist aggression."

Economically troubled Egypt was not among Pakistan's benefactors, but its staunch and open-handed supporter, Saudi Arabia, was, to the tune of $35 million in credits. Libya lent Pakistan $97 million, Abu Dhabi $108 million, Qatar $11 million and Kuwait $5 million.

A further $251 million came from Iran, the Moslem but non-Arab nation that adjoins Pakistan on the west and which, like Pakistan, has been stressing Islamic solidarity and ties with the Arab world.

All the loans are at low interest rates, to be paid in eight to 40 years.

Though many Pakistanis see the aid from the oil-producing nations as a natural outgrowth of Islamic ties, such aid was relatively scant before the impact of the price rises that began late in 1973, before Mr. Bhutto began stressing those ties.

Under the military regime that preceded Mr. Bhutto, an official observed, "there was a sort of cultural gap—the force that Islam represents was not fully perceived."

Nowaday Prime Minister Bhutto takes pains over such matters as the naming of ambassadors to key Moslem nations. High-level contacts with Islamic leaders have become frequent, notably at the Islamic conference held in Pakistan in February, 1974. At that conference Mr. Bhutto, stressing Pakistan's common cause with the Arabs, said the Israelis were "intoxicated with their militarism and reeking with technological arrogance."

Pakistan makes other gestures of solidarity with the Arabs. The Pakistani press, which is responsive to the government's views, has endorsed recent Arab criticism of Israel's administration of the tomb of Abraham at Hebron, on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

"There seems to be no end to Israeli vandalism and the Zionist state's persistence in taking step after step deliberately aimed at causing grave provocation to the entire Moslem world," the Karachi Morning News said in an editorial a day after Moslem worshipers rioted at the tomb to protest an Israeli proposal to divide it between Jews and Moslems.

Pakistani officials are also at pains to stress their cultural links with Iran. Persian poets such as Omar Khayyam are quoted and revered. The Prime Minister, on a recent visit to Iran, so admired an ornate gate that he is having one like it put up to adorn a Moslem shrine. In June the two nations signed a voluminous cultural-exchange agreement.

In addition, strategic interests underlie Iran's support for Pakistan: The Shah of Iran feels uncomfortable surrounded by the Soviet Union on the north, Soviet-influenced Arab nations on the west and Soviet-armed Afghanistan on the east. Accordingly, Iran has buttressed its other eastern neighbor, Pakistan, which has close ties with China.

The relatively liberal Pakistani elite sees no conflict between the government's ties with China's secular, anti-clerical regime and the grass-roots Moslem faith of the Pakistani populace.

It was taken for granted that the Minister of State for Railways, Mian Muhammad Atta Ullah, should make a speech here saying that it was the duty of every Pakistani Moslem to learn Arabic to be able to read the Koran.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs reported that the sale of four editions of the Koran had been banned under a 1974 law after they had been found to contain numerous typographical errors. Legal proceedings are expected to be brought against a luckless Lahore concern that recently brought out a Koran containing 340 errors.

Franco, Prince Go Out Golfing Amid Speculation

LA CORUNA, Spain, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Spain's chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, and his chosen heir, Prince Juan Carlos, played golf today as press speculation continued on possible important political decisions.

Prince Juan Carlos, 37, interrupted his holiday in Majorca to fly to Gen. Franco's summer home near this northwest port in Galicia yesterday.

Official sources said the prince's visit had been scheduled at least three weeks ago but their statement did not dampen the speculation. The prince's visit is scheduled to end tomorrow.

The Roman Catholic daily Ya reported that Gen. Franco might be about to appoint Prince Juan Carlos a captain general—Spain's highest military rank, equivalent to field marshal, a rank held only by Gen. Franco.

But there was no official indication of this even as Cabinet ministers began gathering here for a meeting on Friday to be presided over by Gen. Franco.

Expert for Nixon Pleads Not Guilty

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Chicago literary appraiser Ralph Newmar pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge of lying to Internal Revenue Service agents in connection with an alleged conspiracy to obtain a tax deduction for former President Richard Nixon.

It was the second indictment filed against Mr. Newman, 63, in connection with the $576,000 deduction Mr. Nixon claimed through donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

An indictment handed up in February charged Mr. Newman and Mr. Nixon's former tax lawyer, Frank Demarco jr., with plotting to backdate tax records to make it appear that Mr. Nixon had made the gift before July 25, 1969, when such donations to the National Archives ceased being tax-deductible.

Belgium Finds Cracks In Aluminum Tanks

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Cracks have been found in the bodies of a number of lightweight tanks jointly built by Belgium and Britain, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

A ministry communiqué said the tanks, with an aluminum body weighing only eight tons, had not been immobilized by the faults, but a few had been withdrawn from service to find the cause of the cracks.

Minor Can Make Abortion Choice, U.S. Court Rules

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19 (AP).—Minors may have abortions without parental consent, a federal appeals court ruled yesterday.

In ruling a Florida abortion statute unconstitutional, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of a federal court in Miami. The appeals court said teen-age motherhood could seriously impair a girl's physical and psychological health.

"The magnitude of the minor's interest . . . suggests that the developmental differences between adults and minors do not warrant denying constitutional protection to the minor's abortions," said the appeals court.

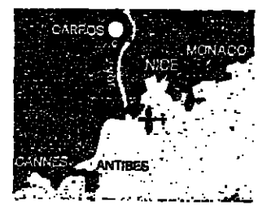
The appeals court said it expected most girls would consult their parents, but that its decision would prevent a hostile set of parents from making a decision not in the best interests of their daughter.

3 Soviet Volcanic Cones

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Three new volcanic cones have emerged in the Soviet Far East region of Kamchatka as the result of an eruption that began six weeks ago, Tass said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, August 20, 1975

Mr. Meany's Foreign Policy

When George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, was asked whether the boycott of grain shipments to the Soviet Union by maritime unions was not an effort to make foreign policy, he replied: "Foreign policy is too damn important to be left to the secretary of state." He was right, of course, but foreign policy is also too important to become a bargaining item for the unions.

What those unions (the West Coast organizations are not involved) and Mr. Meany have maintained is that sales to the Soviet Union increase the price of grains for U.S. consumers. This is correct enough: if U.S. farmers raised all the wheat and oats and corn and soybeans they could and sold them only to Americans, the price would be low and the surplus high. But then the farmers and all those involved in agriculture would suffer, and so would the U.S. balance of payments, as well as a good many hungry peoples abroad.

But Mr. Meany and the leaders of the maritime unions have touched a sensitive spot. The effects of the huge Soviet purchases of 1972 did leave a lot of high prices and nagging doubts behind—doubts that have never been wholly satisfied by administration statements about its grain sales policy, if indeed such a policy exists. Earl Butz, the secretary of agriculture, has always been more plausible when stating the farmers' interests than developing those of the nation.

Moreover, détente, with which the expansion of Soviet-U.S. trade is intimately connected, has come under increasing fire from cold warriors of both old and new breeds and is, indeed, in a very shaky condition as the crisis in Portugal mounts. Since Mr. Meany is a veteran of the cold war, he can quite easily link that conflict to his boycott.

Yet in all of this, the position of the unions is fundamentally one of wanting more jobs for their men who sail U.S. ships. This issue arose in 1972; it was apparently settled by providing that a third of the grain shipments would go to U.S. vessels. Now the unions want a larger share, and argue that in fact the earlier agreement fell far short of giving the number of jobs that had been expected.

Doubtless, some new arrangement can be worked out for the ships; hopefully, the administration will set out a program for controlling grain sales that will carry conviction. But Mr. Meany has expressed a crass version of foreign policy and is enforcing it with a crude mechanism. Those who load the ships are fighting for those who sail them—which has its own quality of group loyalty, but which ignores the larger loyalty to truly national objectives, including the interests of many other U.S. workers. It is another illustration of both the power and the complexity of the trade union structure in the world—something that Britain for example well knows and which many U.S. cities have been learning the hard way.

Economic Summitry

President Giscard d'Estaing of France continues to press his campaign for a five-power international economic "summit" conference this fall, but the United States continues to resist.

To be sure, President Ford did meet with President Giscard, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Minister Wilson of Britain in Helsinki, during the European Security Conference, a four-nation economic summit, after which Mr. Ford declared his recognition of the vital importance of U.S. policy coordination with the Common Market.

But goodwill and affability are meaningless unless translated into specific decisions and action. And there is still no evidence that the national leaders have moved close enough together on the real substantive issues.

Much of the U.S. coolness toward the Giscard proposal for a summit stemmed from initial suggestions by the French President that his main purpose was to pave the way for a return to fixed exchange rates. Fixed rates—preferably tied to gold—are not an ideological fixation on the part of the economically experienced French leader.

Rather, it appears that the French President wants to pursue a more expansionary course but is afraid that it could hurt France's international balance of trade and payments, especially if the dollar were allowed to remain at too low a level, with the franc too high.

But the United States is unwilling to consider a return to fixed exchange rates, in good measure because it wants to retain its trade surplus, which floating rates have helped to produce. Beyond that, however, the United States has strongly and, in our view, rightly held out against a return to rigid rates that might add an international monetary crisis to the problems of slump, inflation and the decline of trade already afflicting the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Obstacle Eased

Faced with firm U.S. opposition, the French President has moderated his stress on fixed rates as the aim of a monetary summit, and is putting more emphasis on finding ways to restore stability and prosperity to the industrial nations. Here he has the full support of West German Chancellor Schmidt, who cannot see how to spur his nation's economy sufficiently without a strong growth in foreign demand for its exports.

The West Germans, perhaps more than any other nation, are fearful of pursuing domestic policies for expansion that would worsen inflation. But worries about inflation have grown in every other nation as well, and are acting as a universal restraint on expansion.

In this complex impasse lies the case for a true summit conference. For only the top leaders could agree to accept the political and economic risks of moving for economic expansion together. A single nation that pressed for expansion alone might force its interest rates too low relative to the others, induce an outflow of funds and a big gap in its balance of payments, cause its currency to depreciate, and worsen its domestic inflation.

But common policy, agreed to at the highest level, could provide greater assurance that no single country would be left out on a limb, especially if it were administered on a day-to-day basis through an international coordinating group.

Closer coordination would not imply that every nation should do the same thing at the same time. Britain, still trying to bring its roaring inflation under control, is in no position to adopt more expansionary policies now. But the United States, running a large trade surplus, could afford to pursue a more expansionary policy, which would not only create more jobs at home but would expand the market for its partners' exports and, in bringing more output into the United States, help to damp down resurgent inflationary pressures.

Summitry cannot solve the many difficult technical questions of exchange rates, interest rates, trade, investment, monetary and fiscal policy but it can make the decision and then create the means for moving forward together.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A U.S. Spy Base?

If the United States is allowed to man an electronic early warning system in the Sinai desert, it would become an American spy base. The military and political implications [of the U.S. presence in Sinai] remain far more serious than all justifications and assurances . . . It would be the first time an independent and sovereign state had allowed another state to establish on its territory a spying system to check all its military movements.

—*From Al Thawra (Baghdad).*

Kissinger and Mideast

How the United States computes there is a 90-per-cent chance of success in reaching a second interim agreement between Egypt and Israel is not for others to wonder. The important fact is that Mr. Kissinger is returning to the Middle East and that he would not be going unless an accord was near. The odds are that there remains more than 10 per cent to be settled between Egypt and Israel. Slips could occur and bring the Middle East dangerously nearer to war before the end of the year. But there are other indicators, besides mathematics, of the likelihood of an agreement. . . .

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—Discussing the probable results of the capture of Peking, the principal newspapers here express the opinion that Russia should not go further in her participation in the common armed intervention, but should limit her military action to the protection of her frontier and the Manchurian Railway. In expressing this view, the papers reflect the opinion of the majority of Russians.

Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1925

STOCKHOLM—Six-hundred-and-thirty delegates, representing Protestant churches in 35 countries, were present here today when the Church Conference was formally opened by the King. "Practical Christianity" is the slogan of the congress, which will deal with such subjects as the employment of children in industry, moral and social problems, the race question, and international relations.



'The Duel'

And, at the End of the Road?

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV.—The main thrust of U.S. policy at this critical stage of Middle East peacemaking is concentrated on persuading Israel to take a long-range view of history and of its own role. This, according to the American viewpoint, involves recognition of certain world realities that have nothing to do with tactical vantage points along either interim or ultimate frontiers.

Washington is convinced that the present is likely to be the best moment for years to come in which to arrange an accommodation. As the State Department sees it, the existing leadership in key Arab states including Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan may well be the wisest and most reasonable one can imagine during the conceivable future.

Moreover, the United States believes Moscow is in a more helpful frame of mind than it was this spring when Secretary Kissinger was frustrated on a similar attempt of shuttle diplomacy. Washington insists the Kremlin is scared stiff the whole area may blow up again if substantial progress toward settlement is not achieved this year—perhaps this summer.

Linked to UN

For these reasons Kissinger pressed Israel to be more accommodating than it originally desired. While it has long been public knowledge that U.S. policy goals remain truly based on UN Resolution 242, U.S. diplomatic methods currently wish to avoid throwing the Middle East problem back to a reconvened Geneva conference.

This is the crucial argument Kissinger has been employing, above all with Israel and Egypt. He pointed out time and again that if another Geneva meeting wound up in stalemate no one would know where to go from there.

The secretary has consequently done all within his power to avoid recourse to that risky formula now. This is a principal reason for his current round of personal diplomacy and for the very strong pressure applied on Jerusalem seeking to insure success in advance.

Preliminary negotiations preceding Kissinger's new trip went through tense and even ugly phases. Some Israelis complained the secretary, a Jew, was trying to "betray" them. His rebuttal was, in effect, that no U.S. administration could risk depression, trouble with Japan and Europe, or another confrontation with Russia, all because of Israel's obduracy.

Ford Irritated

President Ford became personally irritated with Prime Minister Rabin. He felt the Israeli chief of government had misled him at one moment when Rabin indicated he was prepared to settle for a new line at the eastern end of the Sinai passes and then transmitted documents showing he meant the central part. For a time, Ford concluded he could not rely on Rabin.

During recent weeks of the Washington negotiations which preceded the Kissinger decision to return here, the United States demanded that Israel view the realities of the outer world "objectively." The Israelis replied more than once: "We won't die for other people's oil."

Nevertheless, Washington insisted that was an unjust oversimplification: Israeli policy had to take into account the entire international outlook, not just its own place in the eastern Mediterranean.

What one may now anticipate, with the arrival of Kissinger, is another perceptible step toward formal peace, a condition in which Israel would for the first time enjoy acknowledged frontiers, not just de facto armistice lines. But the shape of such peace, either geographically or politically, is not discernible—only the road leading to it.

No Sure Thing

For example, it is not a sure thing the United States would guarantee Israel militarily as part of the eventual settlement. Ford is not apparently convinced Congress would stand for such a precise long-term commitment or that U.S. public opinion equates Israel's importance with petroleum resources on which the Western world and Japan so heavily rely.

Therefore, even as peacemaking resumes, key questions still remain to be answered. If Egypt and Israel do eventually reach accord, what will be done with East Jerusalem, which Israel swears to hold, which Saudi Arabia wants returned to Arab rule, and where the Palestinians have eased out King Hussein of Jordan as a major factor? What will be done about the Golan Heights to gain a Syrian compact?

And finally, with Washington contemplating the possibility of avoiding an ironclad guarantee to Israel, how can this little state, shorn of its hard-won military strong points, insure itself except by being ever more massively ready for instant war? And is that a firm foundation for peace?

A Visit to Cuba

Castro on the Move

By James Reston

HAVANA.—In the last few days, Fidel Castro has been showing President Echeverria of Mexico around Cuba, talking about the importance of fish, the breeding of milk cows, and the health and the education of the Cuban people.

A visiting reporter, tagging along, hadn't the vaguest idea of what they said in private about the changing relations of the Americas and the mysteries of the Communist world, but it is fairly clear here that the emphasis is on the maintenance, and what Castro calls the "institutionalizing" of the Cuban revolution.

The first party Congress of Cuban Communists will be held in Havana next December. A draft constitution has been published and is now being debated in factories, farms, and party bloc meetings throughout the island. In the inner port of Havana and along the northern seaside highway of Cuba on Tuesday, billboards proclaimed the following:

"We must be prepared for most important, decisive, and responsible meeting of our party and the republic." This reference to the first party Congress is said to be the main business of the "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution" with offices in every city block, apartment house, and institution in the nation.

Fishing Complex

Castro took his visitors first into a developing fishing complex in the inner Havana docks. Here were large machine shops equipped with Soviet machinery, and partly supervised by Soviet technicians, and modern storage and freezing warehouses. The developing Cuban fishing industry, which is said to have increased the supply and consumption of fish tenfold in the last decade, was financed mainly by the Soviet Union, Japan, and Spain.

Incidentally, the inner harbor here was as naked of security guards or guns as Baltimore's and no restrictions were placed on newspaper photographers anywhere in the harbor.

On the northern coastal road between Havana and Picadora, an hour from Havana, there was a small oil-drilling complex and at least the smell of oil, but Castro made no claims of any significant production there or anywhere else on the island or in its surrounding seas.

At Picadora, Castro and Echeverria turned off the sea road into the spectacularly beautiful valley where there is a 65,000-hectare (195,000-acre) cattle breeding station run by Castro's brother Ramon.

In most of the major countries of Latin America, the vast bloated and polluted cities are the main concern of the politicians and dominate and distort the national life, but Castro's pride and priority are in the countryside.

He must have put more money into this huge cattle genetic experimental station in the last few years than into any single enterprise in Havana. Unlike the capital, which looks much shabbier than seven years ago, this showplace, devoted to making Canadian cattle produce as much milk in the tropics as they do on the cool Canadian plains, gleamed like a modern New York hospital.

And this seemed to transform Castro. He led the parade through the stalls, telling his bewildered guests more than they could ever understand about the sex life of cattle, and then drove his jeep at the head of the parade over this immense spread until they wilted in the scorching sun.

He was very cautious, however, about claiming that the cost of this experiment had yet been justified by results, but he is bringing new breeds of cattle from all over the world, and is clearly determined to prove that this station, with its agricultural scientists and its modern hilltop guest house and helicopter landing pads, will one day add substantially to the health of the Cuban people.

Meanwhile, like everybody else these days, he is fighting the worldwide inflation. He is in a relatively good position for the time being because of the recent soaring prices of sugar on the world market. Nonessential goods are scarce and expensive—a bottle of beer and even a moderate sized Cuban cigar cost $1.20 apiece—but essential foods, like milk, while still rationed, are pegged at reasonable prices.

Trade Interest

At least his enthusiastic and friendly discussion with the Mexican President indicated that he is showing new interest in trading and exchanging technological and scientific information with the rest of Latin America, and this is a change from the days when his main export to Latin America was revolution.

None of this, of course, changes the most obvious fact: that he has hitched Cuba's economy to the Soviet Union and the East European bloc.

And he is still relying on a subsidy from Moscow that is said to continue at $1 million a day. But with the development of better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, there is always the possibility that this subsidy might one day be reduced or even withdrawn. By then, higher production in Cuba, and better relations with the Western Hemisphere could mean more to him than ever before.

New U.S. Oil Diplomacy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger plans to execute, over the next few months, a far-reaching diplomatic shuffle with heavy policy overtones. The plan calls for new ambassadors in Saudi Arabia and Canada, and changes at the top of the State Department's main economic offices in Washington and in Brussels.

The purpose of the shuffle is to unify what has hitherto been a schizophrenic U.S. approach to an increasingly urgent problem. That is the problem of dealing with the oil exporting countries and their allies throughout the underdeveloped world.

The starting point for the diplomatic shuffle is Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil exporter in the world by far and the dominant country in the cartel of oil-exporting countries known as OPEC. James Akins, a leading State Department Arabist and oil expert, is being pushed out as ambassador after only two years in Jidda.

Arabist Shifted

William Porter, another Arabist and a senior Foreign Service officer known for his rare capacity to be firm with friends, will move from his present post in Ottawa to take the embassy in Saudi Arabia. He visited Washington about a month ago to discuss the transfer which awaits his finding a way to care for his aging mother.

The Canadian post is due to be taken by Thomas Enders, currently assistant secretary for economic affairs, who has up to now been a prime mover in designing U.S. policy for dealing with OPEC. The new assistant secretary for economic affairs will be Joseph Greenwald, presently ambassador to the European Economic Community, or Common Market, in Brussels. His post will be filled by Deane Hinton, former ambassador to Zaire, who is now serving as an aide to the under-secretary for economic affairs, Charles Robinson.

Behind these moves is a growing realization that the United States does not have a coherent policy for dealing with the oil-exporting countries. On the contrary, the United States—and the secretary of state himself—has had two policies which are now coming more and more into conflict.

One policy has emphasized living with oil price increases the better to promote Arab moderation in negotiations for a Middle East settlement with Israel. Ambassador Akins has been a leading proponent of that approach. He has argued that Washington could depend on Saudi Arabia to achieve both a Middle East settlement and moderation in oil pricing.

But the Saudis have increasingly identified themselves with their partners in OPEC. They have allowed the cartel to drive oil prices higher and higher. With an Egyptian-Israeli understanding virtually in the bag, the United States can now afford to stop nursing the Saudis.

The other policy emphasized organizing the oil consumers for joint action against the oil producers. Assistant Secretary Enders has been the leading proponent of that approach, sometimes over the objections of his nominal superior, Under-Secretary Robinson. The creation of the International Energy Agency, linking the United States and its European allies together with Canada and Japan in a kind of counter-cartel, is primarily Enders's achievement.

But the counter-cartel excited the suspicion of the oil exporters. They have tightened their own ranks and aligned themselves with the so-called Third World of underdeveloped countries. They now insist that oil prices be dealt with in a tripartite meeting of producers, consumers and underdeveloped countries which could consider the levels of foreign aid as well as the prices of all other commodities.

What is now emerging is a fusion of the two policies, which Under-Secretary Robinson has been urging on Mr. Kissinger. The new idea is to accept the concept of across-the-board dialogue between the industrial world and the underdeveloped world. Having finally accepted the dialogue, Mr. Kissinger wants to go forward unshadowed by the fights of the past.

Quicker the Better

Thus Ambassador Akins, a softliner toward the oil producers, will be replaced by a diplomat known for his firmness, Mr. Enders, a hardliner, will give way to diplomats far more partial to Under-Secretary Robinson and the dialogue approach.

My own judgment is that the United States has lived too long with a schizophrenic oil diplomacy. The dialogue cannot come too soon and the quicker the projected personnel changes are made the better. For Mr. Kissinger has not only to pull his own department together around a new oil diplomacy. He also has to sell the idea to the rest of the Ford administration.

Letters

W. German Radio, TV

We were interested to read the article by John Dornberg on radio and television corporations in West Germany. (IHT, Aug. 12). However, we noted an unfortunate omission in the report.

There was no mention at all made of two further corporations in West Germany, namely Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle. Neither of these institutions is restricted to regional broadcasts.

I can only speak for Deutschlandfunk, and would like to add to your report that this corporation broadcasts to the whole of West Germany, and to Europe. Our German service is on the air round the clock, and our 12 foreign services broadcast to Europe in 14 different languages. Deutschlandfunk is legally required to present its listeners with a comprehensive picture of West Germany.

HELMUT RULKE.
Deutschlandfunk.
Durchwahl, W. Germany.

Reconciliation

In The New York Times editorial "Time for Reconciliation" (IHT, Aug. 14), aren't you really advocating, subconsciously, a selective reconciliation in the UN while, on the other hand, consciously rejecting "selective universality"? You should have challenged more courageously, into the direction of "mutual" reconciliation, the parties which try to admit "only governments politically acceptable to the bloc with the most votes." Indeed, it is regrettable to observe such a poor gamesmanship within the UN—below the integrity of the international organization. True reconciliation inevitably calls for a mutual effort. Let us hope that the IHT editorials would not allow any kind of untair reasoning for selective indignation nor for selective favoritism.

WONG JONG JI.
Geneva.

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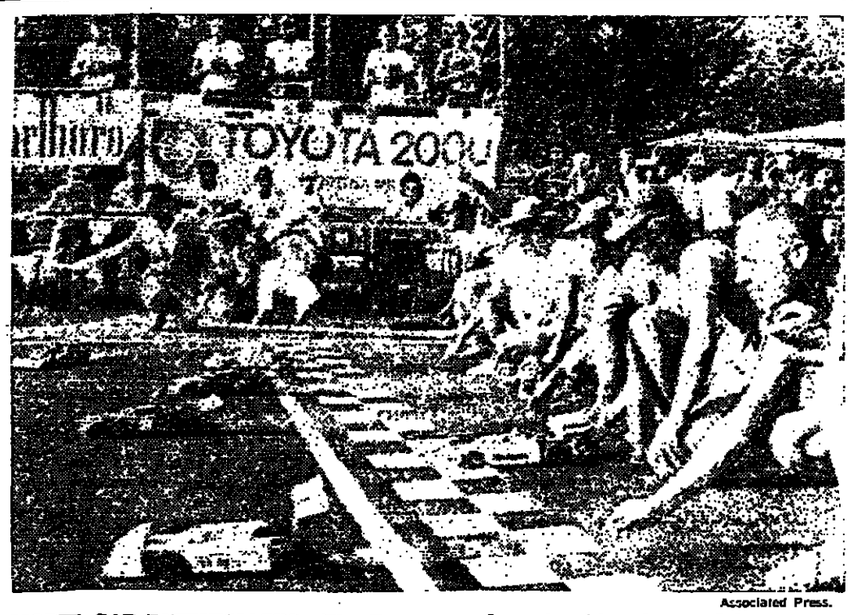
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Associated Press.

MODEL CAR ENTHUSIASTS—The European championships for model cars was held at Magadino, Switzerland, over the weekend. The cars have a 5-cc engine and attain top speeds of 200 kilometers an hour. The winner was an Italian (third from right). A total of nine countries took part in the championships.

Reliability, Hard Work Pay

Czechoslovakia's Rich Aren't Idle

By Malcolm W. Browne

MLADA BOLESLAV, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Early this month, Petar Louda, a 25-year-old government farm worker and Communist, took delivery of the new car for which he had been saving.

He and his wife, who is on maternity leave from her job, and their two children have a spacious apartment, with modern kitchen appliances, a large television set, a tape player and wall-to-wall carpeting (shoes are left outside the door to keep the carpets clean).

For Czechoslovakia's Communist rulers, Mr. Louda comes close to the model of what a young worker should be—the embodiment of the principle that by embracing the political system and producing well, it is possible to achieve a degree of material success enviable even in the West.

Politically reliable, personable and well-groomed, Mr. Louda frequently travels abroad, although always within the Soviet bloc. He has been to Hungary with his family on vacation and often goes to East Germany on behalf of his farming enterprise, which he is foreman of a [illegible] maintenance team. Except during harvest time, he works a five-day, 40-hour week.

Possible to Be Rich

Politics, especially those having to do with the outer world, do not seem to preoccupy Mr. Louda, although he holds a local government post as well as a party position.

It is possible and even acceptable for people here to become rich—much richer than others who may work just as hard in this theoretically classless society. There are said to be 150 acknowledged "millionaires" in Czechoslovakia, 80 per cent of whom work on the collective farms. A millionaire in crowns has something less than $100,000, an immense property by Communist standards. There is believed to be a much larger number of people who would have trouble accounting for their wealth.

At the other end of the spectrum, there are countless young people who, lacking the bright prospects of Mr. Louda, must wait up to 15 years for apartments of their own. There are also some dissidents, notably the former Communist party members associated with Alexander Dubcek, leader of the abortive liberalization in 1968, whose lot is harder still.

Mr. Dubcek, ousted as party leader after the Soviet-led invasion that ended "the Prague spring," is now a forestry worker. Former colleagues purged with him have found it difficult to get any but the most menial jobs. Housing for them is especially scarce and their children often have great difficulty getting an advanced education.

The Communist leaders are determined to dampen dissidence, partly by making life as comfortable as possible for the great majority. It already seems to have mellowed the bitter memories of 1968.

Senior planning officials said in interviews that, although world conditions would put increasing stress on the economy in the next five years, belt-tightening would not be allowed to crimp a continued rise in the standard of living.

So far the population has been shielded from inflation to a large extent by vast subsidies that make up the difference between rising wholesale prices and artificially stable consumer prices. Such subsidies already cost the government more than 30 per cent of the national product.

Officials say industry desperately needs modernization, requiring $3.5 billion worth of technology from the West in the next five years. Paying for it will be a staggering problem.

Such major national problems seem rather remote from Mr. Louda's farm. The directors do not even voice concern over rocketing world prices of petroleum-based fertilizer.

"Another ministry takes care of that," one said. "Our job is just to keep raising production. For that we get the fertilizer we need."

Such attitudes are reflected in much of the conversation, for people seem to imply that it is injudicious to concern oneself unduly with problems outside one's immediate area.

Playwright Gets Visa

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (AP).—Czech playwright Pavel Kohout, a leader of Marxist intellectuals in the abortive 1968 "Prague Spring" reform movement, is in the West for the first time in six years under a surprise exit permit credited to the European Security Conference agreement on improved East-West contacts.

"I believe this will now happen more often in the future, and not only to me," said Mr. Kohout, who came here to attend the world premiere last night of his newest play, "Roulette," at the Lucerne International Music Festival.

He said that he and his wife received three-week exit visas to Switzerland "without delay" from Czechoslovak authorities Friday after presenting an invitation to attend the premiere.

Obituaries

Luke Short, 67, U.S. Author Of Popular Western Novels

ASPEN, Colo., Aug. 19 (NYT).—Luke Short, 67, whose novels about hard-riding Western heroes sold millions of paperback books over a 30-year period, died yesterday after a nine-month bout with cancer.

Mr. Short, whose real name was Frederick D. Glidden, wrote many of his more than 50 Western adventure stories at his office in Aspen and at his former home in the Pojoaque Valley, just north of Santa Fe, N.M.

Many of his thrilling tales, such as "Ramrod," "Silver Rock," "Ride the Man Down," "Coroner Creek," "Vengeance Valley" and "Station West," were adapted for the movies.

His latest novel, "Trouble Country," is scheduled to be published soon by Bantam Books.

He was born in Kewanee, Ill., and graduated from the University of Missouri School of Journalism in 1930. An itch to travel took him through a succession of jobs ranging from reporter to archaeologist's assistant, and finally found him trapping in the Canadian subarctic.

First Success

His first major Western adventure story, "Feud at Single Shot," was purchased by a national magazine in 1937. After that he had numerous stories, many serialized, in the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Argosy and other magazines.

Mr. Short, who liked to say that his success came from writing himself into a corner and then writing himself out, adopted his pen name at the start of his career after a publisher told him his real name sounded "too phony."

His wife, the former Florence Elder, said: "His agent selected the name Luke Short, and we later found out that was the real name of a no-good Western gunman."

Among Mr. Short's other well-known works were "Blood on the Moon," "Ambush" and "Fiddlefoot."

John Kriza

NAPLES, Fla., Aug. 19 (AP).—The body of dancer John Kriza, 56, who had been a member of the American Ballet Theater and had appeared in Broadway productions, was recovered yesterday from the Gulf of Mexico, where, according to police, he apparently drowned. He had been visiting relatives in this area.

Mr. Kriza, whose home was in Wheaton, Ill., was a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Ballet from 1939 to 1940, when he joined the American Ballet Theater.

He gained renown for creating original roles in "Billy the Kid," "Fancy Free," "Interplay," "Fall River Legend" and "Winter's Eve." On Broadway, his appearances included the Folies Bergère in 1940, "Panama Hattie" in 1941 and "Concert Varieties" in 1944.

Whitney M. Young Sr.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19 (AP).—Civil-rights leader Whitney M. Young sr., 77, died yesterday in a hospital here. He was the father of Whitney M. Young jr., head of the National Urban League, who drowned in Nigeria in 1971.

J. D. Stetson Coleman

THE PLAINS, Va., Aug. 19 (AP).—J. D. Stetson Coleman, 70, a financier who was one of the original owners of the California Angels baseball team in the American League, died Saturday at the Old Baldy Club in Saratoga, Wyo.

Australia Budget To End Income Tax for 500,000

CANBERRA, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The government today introduced its 1975-76 budget, containing a new income-tax system which will exempt 500,000 low-income workers from paying any tax at all.

The budget, which is aimed at easing the effects of the recession, calls for wide-ranging cuts in income and company taxes, but for increases in excise taxes on beer, spirits, tobacco and gasoline.

Treasurer William Hayden told the House of Representatives that corporate taxes had been reduced 2.5 percentage points to 42.5 per cent to help stimulate business confidence. He doubled rates of depreciation on all new plants as an incentive to boost production and investment in the ailing Australian economy.

A foreign-aid program of $500 million, an increase of $54.8 million, was announced.

Faced with unemployment of just under 5 per cent and inflation of 16 per cent, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and his Cabinet have chosen a budget which reduces the increase in government spending by 50 per cent and encourages the corporate sector to expand.

The new income-tax rates give greatest benefit to low-income families. The rates are designed to moderate union wage demands and help curb inflation.

Conakry Leads UN Cost Index

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Conakry, the capital of Guinea, is the world's most expensive posting for UN personnel, statistics published here showed.

Compared with New York with a retail price index of 100, Conakry is put at 139. Next come Geneva, 137; Paris, 134; Copenhagen and Bamako, the capital of Mali, both 133, and The Hague, 132.

The table used in calculating the cost-of-living allowances notes, however, that the indices relate to UN officials, "whose consumption patterns differ from those of the indigenous population."

The indices for other major cities include: Beirut, 109; Brussels, 127; Bonn, 130; Brasilia, 100; Cairo, 88; New Delhi, 75; London, 94; Seoul, 102; Singapore, 100, and Sydney, 100.

Egyptian Catalogue

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Egypt is to compile an illustrated catalogue of the five million known relics of ancient Egyptian civilization, Gamal Mokhtar, head of the Egyptian Antiquities Department said here today. The catalogue will list pharaonic monuments and other antiquities in Egypt as well as those in museums throughout the world.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL

Bernstein Moves In on Karajan Territory

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (IHT).—Leonard Bernstein turned up at the Salzburg Festival, for the first time in 16 years, in all his forms—conductor, composer, pianist and all-around man about music—and for a few days Karajan-Stadt became Bernstein territory.

The main event was his concert with the visiting London Symphony Orchestra, and it glowed with an emotional input that belied the conductor's 57 years. It began with an added starter, a restrained and intensely moving performance of the Largo movement of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony—a final tribute from one of this century's most representative musicians to another, his just-deceased colleague. Nor was it a mere afterthought, for Bernstein gave the entire symphony here in 1959 on his visit with the New York Philharmonic.

Then Bernstein performed his own "Chichester Psalms," his Hebrew setting of five psalms, so impregnated musically with Jewish feeling and American rhythms, profound and naive emotion, that it could stand as a musical portrait of its author, who danced his way through it on the podium and drew magnificently idiomatic performances from the orchestra, the Wiener Jeunesse-Chor and the anonymous, dead-accurate Vienna Choir Boy who sang the solo part.

Then Bernstein, the musician making music with his peers, sat down at the piano and addressed himself to Mozart's Concerto in G (K. 453). He arranged the reduced orchestra around him in an unorthodox formation, with all the strings to his left and with the wind group on the other side where they could see his vigorous cues from under the raised piano lid.



Leonard Bernstein in rehearsal at Salzburg Festival.

Putting Over Mozart

It was not a performance of classical purity (for that, one could turn to Paul Badura-Skoda's angelic performance of K. 459 at one of the Mozart Matinées), nor at times even a very clean one, but it was very vital proof that—as Bernstein had said in a press conference—playing Mozart in Salzburg was one of the great emotional experiences of his life. The informality and verve of the performance carried away even the Viennese critics, most of whom conceded in one way or another that there was, after all, more than one way to put over Mozart.

But not even Bernstein's commitment and acrobatic conducting, nor the splendid playing of the Londoners, especially their formidable brass, could get more than a tepid response from the audience for Sibelius's Fifth Symphony. Perhaps the composer's bleak musical landscape seemed out of place here, or maybe Sibelius really is too "modern" for the ultra-conservative Salzburg public, as was not too jokingly suggested.

At the end of the festival on Aug. 30, Bernstein and the Vienna Philharmonic, plus soloists and a choral army, join forces in a mutual specialty—a performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony. A couple of days earlier the resident purveyor of podium charisma, Herbert von Karajan, conducts his Berlin Philharmonic in another Viennese symphonic monument, Bruckner's Eighth, so Salzburg is heading for a smashing festival windup.

* * *

In his press conference, Bernstein shed some light on his current and future projects. He is working on a musical whose subject is a century in the life of the White House; he is full of plans for resuming his association with the New York Philharmonic as its laureate conductor, including a European tour with an American bicentennial repertory next year, but he does not want to be musical director of "anything ever again"; and he is planning to do a concert performance of "Tristan und Isolde" in Vienna in the next year or so, performing and recording an act at a time without the usual distractions of an opera house.

Sexual Harassment on the Job

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT).—For years, many women accepted it as a job hazard. Now, with raised consciousness and increased self-assurance, they are speaking out against the indignities of work-related sexual advances and intimidation, both verbal and physical.

"Sexual harassment of women in their place of employment is extremely widespread. It is literally epidemic," said Lin Farley, director of the women's section of the human affairs program at Cornell University.

She listed the forms such harassment could take:

- Constant leering and ogling of a woman's body.
- Continually brushing against a woman's body.
- Forcing a woman to submit to squeezing or pinching.
- Catching a woman alone for forced sexual intimacies.
- Outright sexual propositions, backed by threats of losing a job.
- Forced sexual relations.

Miss Farley, in testimony given before the Commission on Human Rights of New York City, noted that, in the past, women discussed the situation infrequently. They were, she said, humiliated or intimidated, and had watched "the ridicule and condescension" heaped upon women who did complain.

"Most male superiors treat it as a joke, at best it's not serious," she said. "Even more frightening, the woman who speaks out against her tormentors runs the risk of suddenly being seen as a crazy, a weirdo or, even worse, a loose woman."

A Questionnaire

Cornell recently distributed a questionnaire on sexual harassment to women attending a speak-out on the subject, and to women members of the Civil Service Employees Association in Binghamton, N.Y., who were unfamiliar with sexual harassment as an issue.

The results indicated that more than 70 per cent of the 155 respondents had experienced some form of sexual harassment and that 92 per cent of the group believed it was a serious problem. About 33 per cent of the women said they ignored the behavior, or tried to pretend it didn't happen and, when this course of action was followed, 75 per cent of the cases continued or got worse. More than 50 per cent of the women who did complain, through channels, found that nothing was done.

Although the issue of sexual harassment is still a comparatively new one, it is being treated with increasing seriousness by government agencies.

"We are working on language for a standard clause to be included in our affirmative action agreements," said Eleanor Norton, commissioner of human rights for the city of New York. The language now being considered reads "Respondent agrees to afford protection to male and female employees alike against unfair abuse of sexual privacy."

Credibility

Harold Kasper, director of the unemployment insurance division of the New York State Department of Labor, said that sexual harassment was "good cause for leaving a job."

"If true, we would pay [unemployment] benefits without question," he said. "But it's one of the toughest cases to handle. It's a question of credibility. Where we have witnesses, we would tend, without question, to throw the case to the claimant."

Early this year, the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission filed a friend of the court brief in opposition to dismissal of an Arizona civil action against Bausch and Lomb and one of its supervisory employees. The action had been filed by two women who charged that, among other things, they had been harassed by repeated verbal and sexual advances from the supervisor, because of their sex, that the company's administrative personnel knew or should have known of the activities and did nothing to stop them and that, as a result of the activities, the plaintiffs were allegedly forced to resign.

"Sexual harassment is one of the few sexist issues which has been totally in the closet," said Karen Decrow, president of the National Organization for Women. "It is an issue which has been shrouded in silence because its occurrence is seen as both humiliating and trivial."

The women of Tompkins County, N.Y., who have banded together to form Working Women United, agree that sexual harassment is humiliating. They do not believe it is trivial. They have now launched a campaign to expose the problems of sexual exploitation of women on the job.

"When I think about it, I get real worked up... Men thinking they have a right to touch me, or proposition me because I'm a waitress," said Janet Oestreich, who has paid for her sociology studies at Cornell with long periods of working in restaurant-bars.

"This sort of harassment is crucial when it's job-related," added the 24-year-old Miss Oestreich. "Why do women have to put up with this sort of thing anyway? You aren't in any position to say, 'Get your crummy hands off me' because you need the tips, that's what a waitress job is all about. Women are the ones who are punished. They have to leave a job because of a man's behavior and the man is left there, sitting pretty. It's totally ridiculous."

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Farewell My Lovely," directed by Dick Richards, is a revamped version of Raymond Chandler's thriller, but according to Richard Eder, "it is a handsome mediocrity." It remains set in the forties, but with modern mannerisms and the conclusion is somewhat confusing. However, the acting is good and the lines "tough and funny." Robert Mitchum plays Marlowe and Silvia Miles is "subtle" as a drunken widow. But Charlotte Rampling is "painfully bad" in an imitation of Lauren Bacall, presumably a foil to Mitchum's inevitable evocation of Bogart.

"The Great McGonagall" is an "endearing" movie filled with "Goon Show"-type humor based loosely on the life of the 19th-century Scottish poet William McGonagall. Spike Milligan plays the title role, prefacing "every recitation of his verse with an inarticulate howl that allows everyone time to flee." Milligan also collaborated with director Joseph McGrath on the screenplay. Richard Eder found the film a mixture of the amusing and the exasperating, for the type of humor in this movie is the kind that works better on television. Nevertheless it is "a radiant failure."

Storks Heading South

NICE, France, Aug. 19 (AP).—A flight of 17 storks stopped near Nice last night on a flight from northern Europe to their wintering grounds. Some local residents saw the early migration as a sign of an early and rigorous winter.

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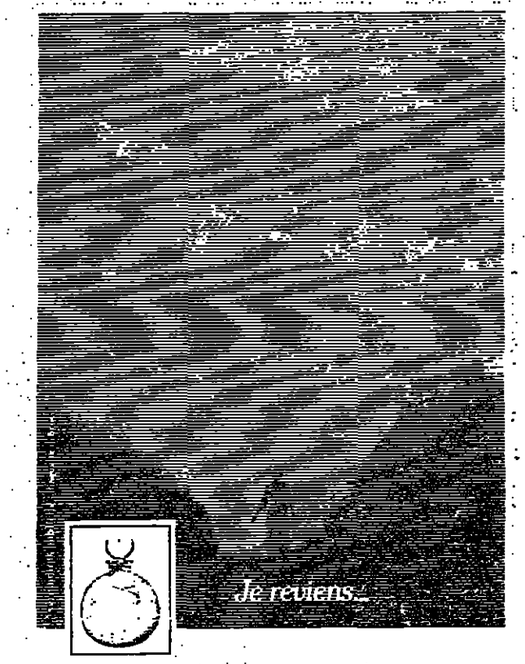
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82⅞	46½	AbbLab 1.44	16	159	70¼	69⅞	69⅞—	½
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	8	39	40	39⅝	39⅞+	½
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
11	7¼	AdmEx .77e		36	9¾	9	9—	¼
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		21	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
9¾	3¼	Addressog	59	64	6⅛	5¾	5⅞—	¼
10	7¼	Advinv .78g		2	8	8	8 —	⅛
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	1450	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	1⅞
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2	6	2	35½	35½	35½—	2
12	6⅞	Ahmans Inc	9	18	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc		2	3½	3½	3½	
79⅞	44½	AirPrd .20b	16	432	64¼	63	63⅞+	½
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	14	10½	10⅛	10½—	⅛
23¾	10½	Aircoinc 1	6	42	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	4 1	34	16⅝	16¼	16½	
74⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	5	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
84½	69½	AlaP pf9.20		z200	77½	77½	77½—	½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	9	23	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
19⅝	13⅝	AlbanyIn .60	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅝	AlberloC .36	17	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
20⅞	16¼	Albertsn .60	10	9	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
26⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	10	54	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	½
13¼	7⅛	AlcoStd .56	4	41	12	11¾	11¾—	¼
27	15½	AlconLb .24	22	44	21¼	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Alexdrs .16a	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3	AlisaMt .48e		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	6⅝	AllegCp .45e	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.88	4	13	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅜
36⅝	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		7	33⅞	33¼	33½—	¼
13⅜	12⅛	AllgPw 1.52	8	62	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	AllenGrp .40	11	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
42	27	AlliCh 1.20	8	57	37¼	36⅛	36⅝—	⅝
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
15⅞	12	AlldProd 1	6	4	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
40⅞	15⅝	AlldStr 1.60	8	62	35½	35¼	35¼—	¼
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		31	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
12¾	6⅜	AllisChal .26	5	110	10½	10	10 —	⅜
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	21	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
12½	7⅜	AlphaP .34p	4	3	9	9	9	
50½	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	12	172	47¼	46¼	46⅞—	⅜
46⅞	26½	AmalgSug 3	2	3	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	10	227	53	51⅝	51⅞—	1⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		45	127	127	127 +	1
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	41	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord .28	6	8	5	5	5 —	⅛
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		1	31	31	31	
23⅜	15⅞	A Hess .30b	4	39	17⅞	17⅜	17¾+	⅛
57⅜	42	A Hes pf3.50		64	47¼	46½	46½—	¾
22	7⅜	AAirFlit .44	10	54	17⅛	15⅞	16 —	1
10¼	5⅛	Am Airlin		654	8⅞	8	8⅛	
14¾	3¾	A Baker .40	26	25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
43⅜	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	58	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	⅝
27⅞	13½	AmBdcst .80	8	293	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	8	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
34⅞	28	A Can 2.20a	6	70	29½	29	29 —	⅜
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	7	258	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
29⅞	16½	A DisTel .52	11	20	22½	22¼	22¼	
4⅞	2¾	AmDualVt			3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
21	3¾	AmElPw 2	6	562	18½	18	18 —	½
12½	3⅞	AFamily .24	5	2952	8⅛	6	7⅛—	1⅞
6	3⅛	AmFin .28	15	5	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
14¾	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z600	12½	12	12 —	½
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		28	22¼	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	5	10	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	½
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.50		15	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	23	13¼	12¾	12¾—	½
43¼	27⅞	A Home .92	25	487	33½	33	33 —	⅜
191½	128	A Home pf 2		1	146	146	146 —	3
38⅛	25⅞	AmHosp .30	22	97	29	28½	28½—	⅝
5	1⅞	Am Invest		2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3½	A Medicl .12	7	116	5½	5	5 —	⅜
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	5	85	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
7¼	3⅞	Am Motors		116	5⅝	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
38⅞	30⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	44	33⅛	32½	32¾—	⅜
9⅞	3⅞	Am Sealing	6	22	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
15⅞	5⅝	AmShip .08b	525	25	10½	10¼	10½—	⅛
16½	8⅛	AmStand .60	5	103	14⅞	14¼	14¼—	⅜
55	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		6	53½	53	53½+	½
9⅞	6	AmStoril .50	11	101	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
29	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	27	27	27	27	
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	766	48⅝	48	48⅛—	⅛
56⅞	48	AmT&T pf 4		21	52¼	52⅛	52¼—	⅛
46⅞	40½	ATT pfB3.74		20	43¼	43¼	43¼+	¼
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		6	42¼	42¼	42¼	
10¼	8¼	AWatWk .64	5	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
20⅞	8½	Ameron 1	4	36	17⅞	16¼	16¼—	1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅝	10⅞	Ametek 1	7	20	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	104	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
22	15⅞	Amfac Inc 1	3	97	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
40⅞	23⅞	AMP Inc .37	32	229	32	31½	31⅞+	⅛
14¾	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	4	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	9	163	5⅞	5	5 —	¼
4⅞	1⅞	Amrep Corp		11	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	5	25	30¾	30⅜	30¾+	⅛
8⅝	7¾	Amstr pf.68		1	8	8	8	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	62	60¼	59¾	60 —	½
8½	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	15	6½	6⅜	6½	
20¾	13⅞	Anacond .67	6	275	17½	17¼	17½	
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	39	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅛
34⅞	20½	AnderClay 1	6	32	30⅛	29¼	29¼—	1
8½	4½	Angelica .12	7	5	6⅛	6	6	
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	3	30	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
15	9⅛	Apache .50	18	171	13⅞	13½	13¾+	¼
22⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	151	23	22½	22⅞+	⅜
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		50	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
72	9⅞	APL Cp .60	5	42	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	⅝
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z10	65	65	65 —	1
4	1¼	Applid Mag		7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
56⅝	42⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	12	26	44⅛	43½	43½—	1
11⅝	6⅝	ArcataN .36	6	23	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	22½	22½	22½—	½
35¾	16½	ArchrD .25b	15	67	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	⅝
4⅛	1⅜	Arctic Entr		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	105	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
7⅛	4¾	ArkBest .38r		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
28⅞	20⅞	ArkLGs 1.70	7	x112	28	27	27 —	⅞
4	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	Armada Cp	6	21	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	137	27¾	26¾	26¾—	⅝
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	25	28	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
17⅞	10¼	Armst Rub	10	10	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	13	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	26	161	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
47¾	35⅜	ASA Ltd .80		217	40⅞	39	39⅞—	¾
19¾	13½	Asarco .60	6	425	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	
24⅞	16⅜	AshlOil 1.50	4	24	20⅞	20	20 —	⅛
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	10	150	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	22¼	22	22 —	⅝
19¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	113	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	
5⅞	2⅞	Atlco 1.50e		27	3	2⅞	2⅞	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	41	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
70	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		2	65½	65½	65½+	2¾
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	6	582	105¼	104	105 —	1⅛
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z110	46	45	46	
185¼	129	AtlRch pf 3		10	180¼	180¼	180¼—	1¾
72¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		23	70	68¾	68¾—	1¼
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		370	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
9⅛	3⅞	ATO Inc .30	5	22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
65	27¼	AutDat .20e	23	12	52	51½	51½—	¾
6	1¼	Autom Ind	5	70	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
7⅛	2⅞	Avco Corp		517	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
1½	⅞	Avco Cp wt		23	1	1	1 —	⅛
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		14	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
36⅞	21	AveryPd .30	20	42	23¾	22¾	22¾—	1
9⅛	4⅞	Avnetinc .40	4	75	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
51⅞	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	19	610	37¼	35⅞	35 —	1¾
24½	12½	AztecCG .20	16	27	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	12⅞	BabckW .60	7	91	21¾	20½	20⅞—	⅝
7⅛	3	Bacne .20e	11	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	4½	Bakerln .20	9	56	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
50	32	BakerOil .42	17	73	45¼	43	48 —	¾
11⅛	6⅝	BaldDH .60	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20¼	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	7	5	18⅛	16	18 +	⅛
15¼	11	BallyMf .07e		21	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅞
22⅛	15½	BalGE 1.96	6	60	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅛
16⅝	13½	BanCal 1.34	8	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
41¼	25½	Bandag Inc	21	158	31	30	30 —	1½
6	2⅞	Bangr Punt		10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17	8	BangP pf 2		13	11⅛	11	11 —	1
11½	7½	BanP pf1.25		1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	15	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
13¼	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	3	11½	11⅜	11½—	⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	47	35⅛	34¼	34⅞—	⅝
20⅛	19⅛	BarbOil 1.40		21	30	29⅜	29⅜	
16	11¼	BardCR .20	14	10	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
26½	24½	Basic pf2.50		z230	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	
31½	14½	BatesMf .30	2	130	19⅞	19¼	19⅜—	⅝
32⅝	21½	BauschL .60	14	63	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞—	1¼
37⅞	21½	BaxtLab .19	35	122	37¼	36½	36⅞—	1
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	BaykClg .24		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅞	Searing .30	9	45	19¼	19	19 —	⅜
24½	14⅜	BeatFds .72	11	170	19⅛	18½	18½—	¼
33½	17⅞	Beckmn .50	13	29	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
37⅞	23	BectDick .40	18	70	33½	33	33⅛—	⅜
15⅜	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	25	12¼	12	12 —	⅜
27	15	Beker .23	3	161	20⅛	17⅞	19⅛—	1½
22	11¼	BelcoP .50c	5	35	17⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅞
17	13¼	Belden 1.20	8	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
5⅞	5⅛	BeldHe .20b	9	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	½
22⅛	18½	Bell How .34	7	60	18	17½	17½—	½
18	13½	BemisCo 1b	6	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
44⅛	27½	Bendix 1.80	6	46	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	⅜
61½	24	Bendix pf 3		10	59	57	59 —	¼
21¼	14½	BenflCp 1.25	5	6½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	½
51¼	35	Benef pf4.50		2	49⅜	49	49 —	¾
7⅛	3	BenfStd Mtg		13	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅛	5½	BerglB .07e	5	242	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5	2	Berkey Pho		23	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
11⅞	2⅞	Best Prod	12	31	8½	8	8 —	⅝
40¼	23¼	BethStl 2a	4	854	36⅞	35¾	35 —	1½
53	35¼	BigThre .48	20	346	53½	51¼	51¼—	1½
30⅛	20⅞	BlackDr .40	25	150	26	25½	25½—	½
6½	3⅞	BlairJhn .22	23	13	4¾	4¼	4¼—	½
15¼	10½	BlisLau 1.10	4	5	13⅞	13½	13½—	¼
16½	10½	BlockHR .60	6	67	13	13½	13½—	½
33½	12½	BlueBell .80	9	27	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
4	1⅞	Bobbie Brks		14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .60	7	137	26¼	25½	25⅝—	1⅛
27¼	18½	BoiseCas .65	8	439	22½	21½	21½—	¾
22	15⅞	BkMont 1.50	7	3	20¼	20¼	20¼+	¼
26⅛	20½	Borden 1.30	8	51	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	⅜
19¼	13½	BorWar 1.35	9	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2¼	1½	Bormans	5	29	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
24¼	15⅞	BosEd 2.44	8	59	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅜
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z330	79	79	79 —	1
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		21	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
9¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	231	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	37	49	48⅛	48⅛—	⅞
69	45½	BristMy 1.40	14	156	56½	55	55 —	1¼
45	33	BristM pf 2		5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	1⅛
10¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
25½	12½	Brkwy Gls 1	7	9	19	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
15¼	9	Brunswk .40	7	116	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	2	131	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
7	2⅞	BT Mtg .90e		18	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
51¼	23	BucyErie 1	17	68	44	43¼	43¼—	⅝
10⅛	7⅞	BuddCo .60	11	41	8⅛	8	8	
5¼	4½	BudCo pf.60		13	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	17	8	21⅞	21¾	21¾—	⅛
9¾	5⅞	BulovaW .20	4	5	6	6	6	
22¼	18⅛	BunkHil 1.96		4	18⅜	18½	18½—	⅛
6	3¼	BunkrR .20e		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
15⅞	9⅞	Burkr pf1.50		7	13½	13½	13½—	⅜
25¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	16	97	25¼	24¾	24¾—	½
42⅞	27	BurlNo .85p	10	123	31⅛	30½	30¾—	½
7⅝	6⅞	BurlNo pf.55		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞	
32	11⅞	Burndy .22	10	6	29¼	29¼	29¼—	¾
110¼	61⅞	Burrghs .60	23	237	91½	90⅛	90⅛—	3⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	3½	CabCab For		5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
22⅝	15¼	Cabot Cp .92	125	7	20¼	19¾	20 +	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Cadence Ind		34	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
6⅛	2½	Caesars Wrl	6	23	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Finanl		17	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	13⅞	CalP Ut 1.52	7	1	15	15	15 —	¼
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	13	85	15¼	14½	15½—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Camrn Brn		15	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
35¼	24½	CamRL .60a	15	40	25¼	24¾	24¾—	⅜
34	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	11	40	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13¾	CdnPac .85e	6	52	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
12¼	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	6	11	11	11 —	¼
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	1	37	37	37 —	¼
22⅞	2¼	Cap Hold .34	12	82	21¾	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Capit Mtg		20	1½	1½	1½	
47⅛	29¼	Carbor 1.70	5	15	33¼	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10	Carlisle .68	5	29	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	73	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
18⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	93	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
26	24½	CarP pf2.67		7	25½	25½	25½	
24½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	20	23¼	22¼	23¼+	¾
13⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	35	94	9⅛	8⅞	9	
13¼	10	CarrGn .90e		1	10⅝	10½	10½	
25	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	45	20	20	20 +	⅛
42½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		7	37¼	36½	36½—	½
10⅛	6⅛	CertWall .40	8	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	68	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	20	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
70⅝	43	CaterTr 1.80	12	189	67⅛	65⅝	66⅞—	1⅛
54	28⅞	CBS 1.45	11	404	47	45⅞	45⅞—	1¼
2⅞	⅞	CCI Corp		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
39½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	95	29¼	28⅝	28⅞—	⅜
11½	5	Centex	23	133	9	8½	8½—	½
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	4	16⅞	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
17½	11¼	CenllLt 1.60	8	23	16⅛	15⅞	16	
48	43¼	CnlLt pf4.50		z50	45	44½	45 +	½
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z140	26⅞	25⅞	28⅞+	¼
13½	9⅝	CenllPS 1.20	8	45	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
20	14⅞	CenLaE 1.28	7	4	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝—	⅛
15	10¼	CeMPw 1.34	10	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅞	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	8	50	14⅞	14	14 —	⅝
16	10	CenSova .60	11	55	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	8	42	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	10	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
17½	11⅞	Cerro 1.30	7	17	14¼	14	14	
12½	6¼	Certi-teed .60		13	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	16	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10½	Champint 1	8	44	16	15⅝	15⅝	
19¼	12½	Chmi pf1.20		28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	85	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
6½	4⅛	Charter Co	3	143	5	4⅞	5	
27½	18¾	Charlr NY 2	5	23	24¼	24	24 —	⅛
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		37	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
33¼	25⅛	ChaseM 2.20	4	225	32¼	31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
8⅝	2⅞	ChasT 1.72e		76	3⅛	3	3	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	6	12	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
45⅛	22½	Chemtn 1.10	4	327	35	34⅞	35 —	1
42½	27½	ChmNY 2.28	5	230	35⅞	34⅞	35 —	1⅜
33	28	CheVa 1.60a	5	5	33½	33½	33½—	¼
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	20	41	55½	55	55 —	2⅛
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	112	32¼	31¾	32 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	ChiMilw Co		34	5⅞	5½	5½	
15	7⅞	Chi Milw pf		1	9½	9½	9½—	⅜
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	12	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	
4⅞	2⅞	ChkFull .19t		10	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
9	2⅛	Chris Craft		78	5⅛	5	5⅛	
21½	7⅛	ChrisCf 7pf		1	18¼	18¼	18¼—	1¼
13½	5½	ChCft cvpf		6	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
9	5	ChrsCft pf 1		1	6	8	8	
13	6⅞	Chromal .70	5	24	11⅞	11½	11¾—	⅛
14½	7⅞	Chrysler		257	10¾	10½	10⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Chrysler wt		17	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		12	1⅜	1½	1½	
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		6	3¾	3¼	3⅝	
21⅞	13⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	15	20⅜	20	20	
18½	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	8	57	16½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
104¼	94½	CinG pf9.20		z20	101	101	101	
45½	40⅜	CinGE pf 4		z330	42	42	42 —	⅝
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	6	49	18⅝	17¼	17½—	⅞
37½	30	CIT Fin 2.20	7	162	30¼	23	28 —	2¼
39	23⅞	Citicorp .68	11	1350	32⅛	31¼	31½—	¾
50½	35¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	42	44⅞	44¼	44¼—	½
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		66	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4⅛	1½	Citizns Mtg		13	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
9¼	4¼	CityInvst .66	17	70	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		25	1	1	1 —	⅛
19½	11¼	CityIn pf B2		10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
2⅞	1⅝	City Strs		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
34¼	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	7	x20	28½	28	28 —	⅛
14½	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		45	11⅞	11	11	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	5	12	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
28⅞	23¾	ClvElIll 2.48	7	43	25	25¼	25¼+	½
115¼	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z200	111½	111	111 —	½
81	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z100	75	75	75	
16	12⅞	ViClev Pitt		z100	14	13⅞	14 +	1⅜
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	166	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅜
6	3¼	CluetPea .30		53	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	½
11⅛	7⅞	CluetlP pf 1		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	6⅞	CMI Inv Cp		75	3⅞	8	8 —	⅜
7⅞	2¼	CNA Finl		193	6	5½	5½—	⅜
13⅛	6⅞	CNA pfA1.10		26	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
12	9⅛	CNA I 1.08a		31	10⅞	10⅝	0¾	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅞	CoastSt Gas	3	154	8⅛	7⅞	8	
20⅛	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		27	18½	18⅜	18½	
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.9		3	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅜
92½	53½	CocaCol 2.30	22	148	76⅝	75¼	75⅝—	⅜
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	16	153	6½	6⅛	6½	
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	7	21	10	9½	9½—	⅝
4⅛	1½	Colecо Ind		9	3	3	3	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	15	153	28	27⅛	27¼+	¼
10⅛	4½	CollinAlk .40	41	28	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
5¼	2½	Collins Fd	90	17	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
41⅞	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	275	31¾	30¼	30¼—	1⅛
22⅛	5½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	11	20¼	20¼	20¼	
37⅛	23¼	Colind 2	2	61	29	28½	28⅞—	⅝
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	18⅝	18¾	18¼+	⅛
28½	22⅞	ColGas 2.06	6	1522	24	22	22⅞—	1⅛
55¼	49¼	ColGs pf5.67		2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
54⅞	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48		20	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Colum Pict	13	492	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
22¼	12⅞	ColuSOh 2	7	96	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
5	1½	Colwel Mtg		12	2¾	2½	2½	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	6	20	9½	9½	9½—	¼
57½	25⅝	CombE 1.90	12	123	46½	45⅞	45⅞—	⅝
27⅞	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	63	25¼	25⅜	25½—	⅛
9⅞	7¼	ComEdA wt		1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	7⅞	ComEdB wt		2	8½	8½	8½	
30⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		12	29	28⅞	29	
23¼	9	ComwE pf 2		5	21½	21¼	21¼+	⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		4	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛N
12⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22f		69	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
22	13½	ComO pf1.72		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	6	22	20	19⅛	19⅛—	¾
6⅛	1½	Comput Sci	14	39	4⅞	4½	4½	
45½	28¾	Comsat 1	8	63	35¾	35	35¼—	⅛
9¼	3⅛	ConAgra		36	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
27¼	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅞
13⅞	4½	Congole .20e		37	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	¼
16⅞	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	9	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .70	7	7	17⅝	17	17 —	⅜
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	222	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
45¾	36⅞	ConEd pf 5		4	42¾	42½	42½—	⅛
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	53	117	16½	16	16 —	⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		2	50½	50	50 —	¾
17¼	9½	ConFrgt .70	12	31	16⅛	15⅞	16	
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.8	7	113	25¼	24¾	24¾	
19⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	7	66	16¾	16½	16⅝	
69⅞	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	68¼	68	68¼—	¼
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z20	68	68	68	
76	9	ConPow pf 6		2	67	67	67 —	½
57½	52½	CnPw pf5.50		4	53⅝	53½	53⅝+	¼
42¾	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z70	40½	40½	40½	
6⅞	3⅝	Cont Air Lin	25	37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅞	23	ConCan 1.80	7	79	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜+	¼
9½	6¼	ConlCop .50	2	24	6½	6¼	6¼+	⅛
13	11¼	ClCop pf1.25		z20	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
43	32½	ContCp 2.60	10	75	37½	37¼	37¼—	⅛
47	36⅜	CtIC pfA2.50		1	39½	39½	39½—	¼
46⅛	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	7	02	42	41½	41½—	⅛
10¼	6¼	ContlIP 1.31e		4	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Contl Rlty		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
75	40⅛	ContlOil 2	9	237	64¾	63⅛	63⅛—	1½
14⅞	10	ContTelp 1	8	630	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
23½	10⅛	Control Dat		90	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z190	40	40	40	
4⅞	1⅞	CookUn .13r		63	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
58½	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	1	70	55¼	54⅞	54⅞—	⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cooper Lab		14	5	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	CoopTR .60		4	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
38⅛	17½	CoppRg .50a		101	29⅝	36⅞	35⅞—	1⅜
31½	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	27	31	29½	29½—	1½
5	1⅞	Cordura Co		3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
55⅞	38⅞	CornG 1.12a	21	134	42	40½	40½—	1½
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	16	7	7	7	
26⅞	8½	CoxBdct .49	9	40	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅝
51⅞	32⅞	CPC Intl 2.14	10	70	43⅛	42¾	42¾	
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	3	67	43½	43	43 +	⅛
6	3¾	CreditF .24	13	42	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
25⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	70	22⅜	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
11⅞	7	CrompK .90	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
22¼	12½	CrouHin .70	7	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼+	⅛
56⅞	45⅜	CroHI pf3.35		5	51½	51	51⅛+	⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	70	19½	19⅛	19½	6
37¼	24⅞	CrwZel 1.80	9	430	29½	28⅝	29⅞—	¼
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		z10	52½	52½	52½	
19¼	7½	CTS Cp .50	9	10	15¾	15½	15½—	½
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	7	16	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅜
25½	15¼	CumEng 1a	8	80	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z20	82	82	82 —	½
6½	5¼	CunnDrg .20	13	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12	9¾	Curinc 1.08e		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	64	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	¾
28¼	15⅞	CurtisWrA 2		4	22	21½	21½—	⅜
32½	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	24	26⅞	25½	25½—	⅛
24⅞	16⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	2	16	16¾	15½	16½—	⅜
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	26	24	23¼	23¼—	¾

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	9⅞	Damon .20	14	151	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10e		41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
32⅞	15⅞	DaneCp 1.36	7	42	29¾	29⅜	29½—	½
28¾	12½	DartInd .60b	8	97	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜—	½
32	20½	DartInd pf 2		17	28⅜	28½	28⅛—	½
36⅞	8⅝	Data Genl	19	180	29¼	27	27⅛—	2⅛
14¼	9½	DaycoCo .50	4	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	6½	DaytHud .72	12	115	19⅞	19½	19½+	⅜
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	33	16	15⅞	15⅞	
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z260	105½	105½	106½	
13⅝	5¾	DeanWit .50	7	19	11	10⅝	10¾—	¼
47¼	34½	Deere 1.80	6	373	40	38⅝	39 —	1
13⅞	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	65	11	10⅞	10¾—	⅛
27¾	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	61	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
41¾	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	13	296	34⅛	32⅞	33 —	1
5⅞	1½	Deltec Intl		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		27	5⅞	5	5	
19¼	12½	DennMfg 1	5	15	16¼	15⅝	15¾—	½
15⅞	6⅝	Dennys .32a	11	14	15⅛	15½	15¼—	⅛
39¼	23	Denisply .80	16	57	28⅞	28⅜	28½—	⅜
8⅛	5¼	Descret .25	15	104	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10	5½	DeSoloin .40		25	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13½	8⅞	DetEdis 1.45	8	62	12¾	12⅜	12½—	⅛
67¼	50½	Det E pf7.45		z100	64¾	64¾	64¾	
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	63¼	63¼	63¼	
55¼	43⅝	Det E pf5.50		3	52	52	52 +	⅛
11½	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	5	27	8	8	8 —	¼
34¼	24⅜	Diamlnt 2	7	75	31½	30⅛	30⅛—	1⅜
57⅞	31¾	DiamSh 1.60	6	305	50⅞	48⅜	48⅝—	2¼
60½	37½	Dia Sh pfC 2		6	57	56	56 —	1½
25¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		43	23½	22⅞	23⅛—	⅜
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	16	6	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
11⅜	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
19½	11⅝	Diebold .40b	9	40	12⅝	12	12½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	DiGiorg .08e		3	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
122¾	45¼	Digital Eqpt	29	251	112¾	109	109 —	3¼
8¾	4¼	Dillingm .40	5	67	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
24½	18	Dillingm pf 2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
43	24	Dillon 1.20b	16	45	42¼	41⅞	42 —	¼
53⅛	21⅞	Disney .12b	21	408	42½	40⅞	41 —	2¼
8⅛	5⅛	Disston .12	5	64	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
3½	1⅜	Diversfd In	8	14	2⅛	2	2	
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		48	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15½	7	DrPeppr .30	14	78	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
56½	41¾	DomeM .80a	13	26	45¼	44⅛	44⅛—	⅞
4⅞	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
24½	17¼	Donnelly .40	13	34	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
16⅛	6½	DorOliv .10e	7	24	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	¼
3⅞	3⅝	Dorsey .10	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
43½	32	Dover 1.40	8	51	39¼	38⅝	37⅞—	⅛
94	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	512	90½	89⅛	89⅛—	1⅛
4⅛	2	DPF Inc		35	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
44¼	26¼	Dravo 1.20	9	36	42¼	42	42 —	¼
69½	35⅞	Dresser 1.40	10	107	65¼	64½	64¾—	1½
17⅞	14⅞	DrexBd 1.44		63	17	16⅞	17 +	1
8⅝	5¼	Dreyfus .40e	7	58	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	¼
17	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	12	245	15¾	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
25½	24	Duke pf2.69		8	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
31¼	19¾	DunBrad 1	17	20	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
133½	87⅞	duPont 5.25e	30	396	121½	119¾	119¾—	1½
17⅞	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	71	17	16¾	17	
83	68	Duqn pf7.20		z20	75	75	75	
26¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z250	26¾	26¼	26¾+	⅛
13⅞	5¾	Dymoln .40	4	25	8	7¾	8	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33	8⅛	E Syst .80a	9	25	26¼	25½	25½—	⅜
26¼	14½	EagIP 1.04b	6	20	24	24	24	
12	7¼	EascoCp .50	4	33	10	9½	10	
6⅝	2½	EastAir Lin	23	54	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
32	24½	EastGsF .60	6	258	24¾	24	24 —	1
15	6⅞	EastUtl 1.50	7	29	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	24	456	93½	91⅛	91⅛—	2⅛
29½	19⅞	Eaton 1.80	7	1659	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
19½	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	27	20½	20	20 —	⅛
19½	14⅝	EckrdJK .30	15	360	22	18⅞	19 —	2
16¼	6⅞	Eckd NC .28	10	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
41⅞	17½	EdisBro 1.48	8	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
19⅝	10	EG&G .12	14	42	15	14½	14½—	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Elect Assoc		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
27	11¼	EDS 2.32e	16	35	18¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg	16	104	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ElMg pf.50k		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17¼	7½	Elgin Natl	24	17	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
7¼	2⅝	Elixir Ind	8	37	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
13⅞	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	5	227	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
37	19½	EltraCp 1.60	6	10	30¾	30½	30⅝—	⅛
40½	23½	EmerEl .75	21	411	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
52	26¾	EmeryA .96	23	13	37¼	36⅞	36⅞—	¾
11⅞	8⅝	Emeryln .40	9	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Emhart 1.30	7	13	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
4¾	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	10	48	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
13⅞	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅞	5	EmpGas .20	4	11	11	11	11	
24	14⅞	EngihdM .80	5	99	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	1⅛
7	4¼	EnnisB .32a	4	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29½	14½	Entec 1.20b	7	36	22½	22¼	22¼	
27⅞	8⅝	Envirotech	12	86	22	21⅞	21⅞+	¼
12	9⅛	Equimrk .88	5	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31⅞	21½	EquitGs 2.60	5	8	29¾	28	28	
20⅜	16½	EqutLt 1.94e	9	16	17¾	17¼	17¼—	⅛
38	24¾	Esmark 1.40	5	49	32⅞	31¾	31⅞—	1⅛
5⅜	3¾	Esquire .32	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8¾	5⅛	Esterline .32	11	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
37½	23⅞	Ethyl 1.20	4	57	32½	30	30 —	2⅛
47⅛	34⅞	Ethyl pf2.40		4	41¼	40⅝	40⅝—	1⅛
7¼	2⅛	Evans Prod		19	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	55	14	13½	13½—	⅜
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.68a		43	19	18⅞	19 +	¼
92½	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	207	86⅞	86¼	86¼—	⅜

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4½	Fabrge .40	10	25	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	15	220	45⅞	44⅝	44⅞—	⅜
9½	4½	Fairind .30	6	12	7⅞	7⅛	7 —	⅛
13⅝	6	FairmtF .63	8	6	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
12¼	8	FairmtF .63	8	6	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .48	7	9	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
7⅞	4¼	FarWst Fnl		3	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Farah Mfg		31	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Fedders Cp		42	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	6	3	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	½
19⅛	13⅝	FedMogul 1	11	9	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
19⅞	12½	FedNMt .80	6	1135	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	⅜
27⅞	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	4	24½	24	24 —	⅛
13	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11	3¾	FedSign .40	5	47	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
52	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	17	312	47⅞	47¼	47½—	⅛
39¾	15¼	FerroCp 1	6	23	22⅞	22¼	22⅞—	⅛
14¼	10	Fibrebrd .60		13	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	5	x15	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
13⅛	2⅛	FinSanB .20	5	16	9⅛	9	9 —	⅜
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	4	26	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	7	57	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
16⅞	9½	FstChar .37t	6	14	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
27¾	16⅞	FstChic .96	6	287	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	1⅛
45⅜	35¼	FstIntBn 1.10	13	84	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛+	1⅛
19⅞	12¾	FstMiss .35	2	43	13⅛	12¾	12¾—	⅛
32¼	23¾	FstNBo 1.88	5	575	24½	23	23½—	⅝
24⅞	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	6	7	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	⅝
22	13¼	FstPa 1.32	7	431	17	16	16⅛—	⅞
5½	2⅞	FPaMt 1.47e		63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅞	FstUnR .96b	10	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	10	5	4⅞	5	
25⅞	12⅞	FWisCo 1.76	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
39	19½	FischM 1.10	8	57	22⅜	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9¼	FishFds .40	6	12	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
14⅛	4¼	FishrScl .20	10	45	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅝	12⅜	FlectEnt .24	27	74	12½	12	12⅛	
15½	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	14	14½	14	14 —	⅛
13½	7⅞	FlexiVan .20	5	121	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	10	x63	20	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	1	19½	19½	19½+	¼
15⅞	8⅞	FlaGs .90	6	59	15¾	15½	15½—	¼
26⅝	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	90	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
27	15¼	FlaPwL 1.46	7	1178	22	21½	21¾	
26⅝	13	FlaStl 1.50	4	7	22½	22½	22½—	½
49	15	FluorCp .40	16	205	38⅞	36	36 —	2⅛
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3	5	83	88	88	88—	3¾
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	6	139	17⅝	17	17 —	¼
32	25	FMC pf2.25		10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
6½	4¼	Fd Fair .20		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	5½	FooleCB .80	7	6	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
42½	32⅝	FordM 2.40	27	222	39	38⅛	38⅞—	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	32	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
28	19⅞	FMK pf1.80		5	22½	22½	22½	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24		21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	1⅛
30⅞	13¼	FtHowP .48	12	78	26⅞	25¾	26⅛+	⅛
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	7	29	26¾	26⅜	26⅝—	¼
41⅞	23	Foxboro .60	13	34	33⅞	32¾	32⅞—	1⅛
32⅞	13¼	FrnklnM .50	13	276	25½	24⅞	24⅞—	¾
31⅝	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	189	23½	22½	22⅝—	1⅛
20⅞	14	Fruehf 1.80	10	28	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Fuqua Ind	10	87	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	2¾	Gable Ind	5	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		42	1⅛	1	1	
12¼	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	80	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
18¼	13	GAF pf 1.20		32	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
25⅛	20⅝	GATX 1.80	8	29	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝+	¼
46	36⅞	GATX pf2.50		7	38	37⅞	37 —	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	4	7	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
24½	19⅛	GamS pf1.75		2	20½	20½	20½—	1
23	17⅞	GamS pf1.60		4	20⅜	20	20	
35⅞	23	Gannett .52	20	40	33⅛	32½	32½—	⅝
29⅞	17¼	GardDen .76	11	31	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
14⅝	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	6	12	12	12 —	⅛
22½	11½	Garlock .96	6	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Gateway In		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
8⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11¼	5¼	Gemini Cap		5	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		18	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
42⅝	31¼	GnAOil .80b	8	51	34½	33⅞	34 —	¼
11⅛	7¼	GenBan .60	5	10	10	10	10 +	⅛
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	5	64	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	x23	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .44	8	35	17⅝	17	17⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	16	4	4	4	
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	7	412	42¼	38⅝	39 —	3
52⅞	32⅞	GenEl 1.60	15	745	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞—	⅝
27½	18⅞	GnEcod 1.40	11	145	22⅞	22	22⅞	
18⅞	12½	GnGth 1.18e	15	31	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
13⅜	4⅞	GenHost .50	5	15	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	9	42	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
20	6⅛	GenMod .20	10	14	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
57½	40⅛	GenMill 1.20	17	139	53⅝	53	53 —	⅝
53⅞	31⅛	GnMot 2.65e	16	1236	49⅛	47¾	48 —	1⅛
68¾	59	GnMot 5pf		4	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜—	⅛
51¼	45½	GMot pf3.75		1	46¼	46⅜	46¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	GnPort .50p		54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅛	GPubUl 1.68	6	118	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11¼	5⅞	G Refr .30e	3	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅛	23⅞	GnSignal .76	12	30	35⅛	34½	34½—	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
26	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	11	243	22	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
16	13	GTEl pf1.30		250	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	57	15⅛	14⅝	14¾—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	22	82	36⅛	34½	34½—	1⅝
48	25⅞	GaPc .80b	15	128	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
69⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
71½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z100	70	70	70 —	1
21¼	12½	Gerber 1.05	10	43	20⅛	19¾	19¾—	⅛
18	16½	GetlO pf1.20		3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .22e	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
14⅞	10	GianPCem 1	8	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	53	9	8½	8½	
7⅛	3	GiddLw .40e	3	33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅝	21¼	GilleHe 1.50	9	85	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Ginos Inc	10	61	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
10¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Global Mar	9	43	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
17¾	12¼	GlobeUn 1	6	44	16⅝	16	16	
14⅞	9½	GoldWt Fin	6	30	10⅝	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	5	61	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	½
20⅞	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	9	152	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	9	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
29⅞	16	Gouldin 1.20	6	63	24⅞	24	24⅛—	⅜
22⅞	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		22	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
29½	22⅛	Grace 1.60	4	195	25⅞	25	25 —	⅝
25⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	20	201	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	1⅛
15⅞	7¾	GrandUn .80	10	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
25	13¼	Granitv 1.50	5	23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
7⅛	1¾	Grant WT		73	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13	6¼	GravDrg .50	4	4	10⅛	10	10	
13⅞	7½	GtAtlPac		35	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
17½	10⅝	GtNofr 1.10e	17	10	17	17	17	
40¼	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	61	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	
22	18⅞	GtNN pf1.60		1	19½	19½	19½	
19	12⅝	GtWnFin .44	6	183	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
46⅝	20¼	GtWU 2.92e	2	9	40⅝	40	40 —	⅛
18	15	GtWn pf1.88		7	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	9	20	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
15¼	10½	Greyhd 1.04	10	77	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
3	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		13	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		31	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	6	32	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
12	6½	Guarin .20e	10	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Guard Mtg		11	2	2	2 —	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	GlfLtHld .50	6	199	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
23½	17⅞	GulfOil 1.70	5	307	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
25⅞	11⅞	GlfRes .75e	3	177	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
31¼	15⅝	GlfR pfB1.30		3	23¼	22¾	22¾—	⅛
14¼	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	x120	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
44	23⅞	GlfWin 1.10a	5	171	39⅞	38⅞	33⅞—	⅛
21½	19	GlfWind wi		11	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
4¾	3½	GlfW Ind wt		151	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29⅞	20½	Hack W 2.48	11	7	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅜
19⅞	10½	HallFB .50	14	25	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
17⅛	13	HallPrt .80a	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	267	166	164	164⅝—	2
17½	12⅞	HamrIP 1.20	4	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
5½	3⅞	Hammond	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Handlmn .40	6	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	20¼	HandH .80a	4	31	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
12⅞	6¼	HanesCo .68		72	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅝
47⅞	24½	Harna 1.35	10	11	41	40⅝	40⅝—	⅝
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	29	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
8	3	Hardees	15	35	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
32¼	23⅞	Harnisf 1.20	5	99	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
19½	8	Harrah .25a	11	10	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛

(Continued on Page 8.)



BankAmerica Travelers Cheques can be exchanged for local currency throughout the world. That's why we call them World Money.

Our Travelers Cheques are one of the most convenient ways in the world to carry your money. And one of the safest, too. Lose your cash, and you're lost. But if your BankAmerica Travelers Cheques turn up missing, they're promptly replaced.

Next time you take a vacation or a business trip anywhere around the world, take along the money with the world on it.

Take along World Money and you travel with all the money in the world.

BankAmerica Travelers Cheques.



BA Cheque Corporation, A Subsidiary of BankAmerica Corporation

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	70½	1.06
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.64
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	31	32
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila, ton	213.92	174.16
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	64-65	116-117
Lead, spot, lb.	2.0	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	68½-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.35	4.15½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	3.6-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.77	4.250
Gold N.Y., oz.	161.95	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	811.4	843.8

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 19, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	19.15	20.30	18.90	20.25	17.50
Oct	18.80	19.88	18.56	19.80	A19.33
Mar	17.85	18.90	17.70	18.90	18.35
May	17.55	18.70	17.50	18.50	A18.00
Jul	17.30	18.40	17.25	18.40	A17.75
Sep	17.40	18.29	17.40	18.24	17.45
Oct	17.05	18.10	16.90	18.10	A17.30

Sales: 4,747

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	62.40	62.40	60.90	60.85	62.80
Dec	56.25	57.15	54.10	54.10	56.10
Mar	53.30	54.00	51.00	51.10	53.00
May	52.40	52.40	49.50	47.55	51.40
Jul	50.90	50.90	48.55	48.55	50.41

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—6

Apco Oil	Hought Miff	Un Comp
Copper Rge	StRegis Pap	Un Fidelity

NEW LOWS—28

AetnaLfoC	Cyclops Cp	NLT Corp
Allied Pd	EastGas F	OKC Corp
Ansul Co	FstNatBos	Pizza Hut
Armada Cp	Freept Min	Scot LFd
Asarco Inc	GtWnFinl	Sterl Drug
Bally Mfg	LTV Cp pfA	TexOil Gas
Carlisle	Mid'd Mtg	Tex Util
ChiMilw pf	Nashua Cp	TriSou Mtg
CIT Financl	Natomas	Wn Pac Ind
Colum Gas		

Kennecott Cuts Payout

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Kennecott Copper Friday said it is halving the quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 22, to holders of record Aug. 26.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Aug. 19, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	161.60	161.35	—0.25
Zurich	161.875	161.625	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	165.18	164.93	—1.32

U.S. dollars per ounce

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,076.66 —3.34
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dreyfus — International Bankers.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	50.35	50.35	47.55	47.55	49.31
Dec	48.95	48.95	46.58	46.58	48.46

Sales: 1,707.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Sep	59.30	60.30	59.30	60.30	59.10
Dec	61.30	62.40	61.20	62.20	61.00
Jan	61.80	62.90	61.80	62.90	61.60
Mar	62.90	64.10	62.50	64.10	62.70
May	64.30	65.10	63.90	65.10	63.70
Jul	65.00	66.10	65.00	66.10	64.70
Sep	66.00	67.10	66.00	67.10	65.70

Sales estimated: 2,195.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	7.60	7.80	7.36	7.60	7.55
Mar	9.50	10.05	9.35	B9.97	9.55
Apr	10.50	11.06	10.42	11.06	10.56
May	12.30	12.78	12.25	12.78	12.28

Sales: 6,743.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	480.00	489.80	480.00	489.80	481.90
Sep	479.20	491.50	478.00	491.10	483.70
Dec	493.50	505.00	492.00	504.80	497.50
Jan	493.50	511.00	496.50	509.20	502.00
Mar	507.50	518.10	505.00	518.10	511.00
May	516.00	526.50	515.00	526.40	519.50
Jul	523.50	534.70	523.00	534.70	527.80
Sep	531.00	542.10	530.00	541.50	536.10
Dec	533.50	554.20	533.50	554.20	548.40

Sales estimated: 3,698.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	60.45	60.60	60.35	60.60	60.30
Nov	62.75	62.35	62.60	62.35	B62.00
Jan	64.20	64.35	63.70	64.30	64.00
Mar	65.00	65.30	64.75	65.20	65.05
May	65.50	65.90	65.50	B65.75	65.70
Jul	66.20	66.80	66.20	66.80	B66.70

Sales: 250.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	51.20	51.85	51.02	51.50	51.15
Dec	51.60	52.25	51.43	52.21	51.42
Mar	52.35	53.05	52.20	53.05	52.33
May	53.25	53.71	53.22	53.71	52.90
Jul	—	—	—	B54.30	B53.50
Oct	—	—	—	B54.50	B53.80
Dec	54.35	54.50	54.35	B54.60	B54.20

Sales: 1,850.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	162.00	162.00	161.20	161.17S	161.90
Oct	163.00	163.40	162.60	163.60S	163.90
Dec	165.80	166.40	165.30	166.20S	166.20
Feb	169.10	169.50	168.30	169.20S	169.20
Apr	171.60	172.40	171.60	172.20S	172.20
Jun	175.30	175.30	175.30	175.20S	175.20
Dec	184.00	184.00	184.00	184.20S	184.20

Sales estimated: 841.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sep	4.14¼	4.25	4.14¼	4.23	4.13½
Dec	4.32	4.43	4.32	4.40½	4.29
Mar	4.44	4.55	4.44	4.53½	4.43
May	4.47	4.57	4.47	4.57	4.45½
Jul	4.32	4.41	4.30	4.38	4.29

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sep	3.13	3.20	3.13	3.20	3.14
Dec	3.11½	3.19	3.11½	3.19	3.11
Mar	3.20	3.26½	3.20	3.26¼	3.19½
May	3.25	3.30	3.24½	3.30	3.23
Jul	3.27	3.30	3.25½	3.30	3.24

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	6.17	6.29	6.07	6.27	6.10
Sep	6.10	6.26	6.07	6.25	6.07¼
Nov	6.16	6.34	6.12	6.34	6.15
Jan	6.26	6.44	6.21	6.44	6.25
Mar	6.35	6.53	6.31	6.53	6.35
May	6.45	6.63	6.38½	6.60	6.44
Jul	6.48	6.65	6.44	6.61	6.49
Aug	—	—	—	6.64	6.48

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	27.50	27.80	26.92	27.65	27.60
Sep	26.60	26.85	25.82	26.30	26.82
Oct	25.50	25.80	25.00	25.50	26.00
Dec	24.75	25.10	24.15	24.75	25.15
Jan	24.50	24.70	23.80	24.53	24.70
Mar	24.10	24.30	23.45	24.10	24.45
May	24.08	24.15	23.25	23.70	24.20
Jul	24.00	24.00	23.00	23.40	24.00
Aug	—	—	—	23.40	23.75

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	143.00	163.00	143.00	163.00	145.00
Sep	145.50	151.00	146.50	151.50	146.50
Oct	150.50	154.50	149.00	154.90	149.00
Dec	155.00	161.50	154.00	161.00	154.35
Jan	157.50	165.50	157.50	164.00	158.50
Mar	161.50	168.50	151.50	162.50	161.00
May	166.00	170.00	165.00	170.00	163.00
Jul	175.00	175.00	172.00	175.00	169.00
Aug	174.00	177.00	174.00	177.00	172.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	475.00	489.00	475.00	489.00	478.00
Sep	482.00	490.50	480.00	490.00	479.00
Oct	480.00	495.50	480.00	495.00	482.50

Dec	492.50	505.00	491.00	504.50	492.50
Feb	501.50	514.00	501.30	514.00	503.00
Apr	511.00	523.50	509.50	523.00	511.00
Jun	520.00	531.00	520.30	531.00	519.00
Aug	531.00	539.00	530.00	538.00	527.50
Oct	537.00	546.00	537.30	546.00	536.00
Dec	543.50	554.00	543.50	554.00	544.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	47.20	47.60	47.00	47.65	46.93
Oct	40.55	41.50	40.37	41.42	40.30
Dec	41.10	42.00	41.05	42.00	41.20
Feb	42.30	43.10	42.20	43.10	42.55
Apr	43.30	43.60	42.90	43.50	43.05
Jun	43.67	44.15	43.45	44.00	43.80

Sales: Aug 1907; Oct 3708; Dec 1987; Feb 978; April 289; June 180.
Open interest: Aug 2950; Oct 11321; Dec 7210; Feb 6204; April 1494; June 1012.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	58.40	58.70	58.20	56.20	58.25
Oct	50.50	51.20	50.40	51.15	50.35
Dec	50.25	51.15	50.05	51.10	50.10
Feb	50.10	51.00	50.10	50.85	49.95
Apr	47.05	47.90	47.05	47.90	a47.00
Jun	48.45	48.90	48.45	48.90	48.00
Jul	48.70	49.10	48.60	a49.10	a48.45
Aug	47.50	47.87	47.50	b47.87	a47.45

Sales: Aug 730; Oct 1790; Dec 1670; Feb 830; April 104; June 40; July 28; Aug 1.
Open interest: Aug 756; Oct 4597; Dec 7250; Feb 4414; April 995; June 714; July 442; Aug 34.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	52.65	53.00	52.85	a52.65	b51.00
Sep	54.45	54.50	54.40	54.85	54.55
Oct	54.20	54.50	54.00	54.50	a54.20
Nov	58.75	59.60	59.75	59.55	58.70
Dec	63.90	64.30	63.85	64.30	63.85

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Oct	222	203.10	213 -214	222 -223
Dec	218.50	205	212 -212.50	219.50-220
Mar	215	202	208.50-209	216 -216.50
May	210	198	203.50-204	211 -211.50
Aug	212	195	200 -202.50	208 -208.50
Oct	202.50	194	202 -202.50	206 -206.50
Dec	202.50	192	202 -202.50	203 -205

Lots: 4,799.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sep	648	625	630 -632.50	641 -644.50
Dec	615	585	586.50-587	607 -609
Mar	601	575	576 -577	594 -597
May	593	571	571 -572	597 -585
Jul	572	570	567 -570	580 -590
Sep	569		565 -569	550 -590
Dec	No trade		570 -575	575 -590

Lots: 2,869.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sep	781	775	772 -774	774 -775
Nov	789	778	777 -779	776.50-777
Jan	797	780	791 -787	781 -782
Mar	800	787	791 -792	796 -787
May	804	793	795 -796	789.50-790.50
Jul	802	795	775 -797	790 -792
Sep	802	793	800 -801	791 -792

Lots: 1,252.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	615 - 615.50	611 - 611.50
3 months	637 - 637.50	633 - 633.50
Cathodes: spot	601 - 602	599 - 599.50
3 months	625 - 624	620.50- 621.50
Tin: spot	3,205 -3,210	3,214 -3,218
3 months	3,265 -3,267	3,276 -3,279
Lead: spot	188 - 189	187 - 187.50
3 months	197.25- 197.50	195.75- 196
Zinc: spot	357 - 358	358 - 358.50
3 months	370.50- 371	370.50- 371
Silver: spot	227 - 227.20	230.70- 231
3 months	234.40- 234.50	238.20- 238.50

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Sep	618	595	600-605	—11
Dec	583	561½	571-572	—5½
Mar	567	548	554-555	—8½
May	—	—	553-560	—9
Jul	—	—	553-563	—9
Sep	—	—	553-560	—9

Lots: 166.

Jan	59.85	60.10	59.75	59.95	a59.85
Feb	56.25	56.25	56.25	56.25	n56.35

Sales: Aug 3 Sep 165; Oct 20; Nov 34; Dec 111; Jan 33; Feb 1.
Open interest: Aug 13; Sep 1516; Oct 271; Nov 447; Dec 1266; Jan 218; Feb 23.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	97.60	100.60	97.60	98.85	a99.10
Feb	83.00	84.45	82.90	b84.45	83.95
Mar	81.45	82.95	81.40	b82.95	81.40
May	79.80	81.57	79.80	b81.57	80.00
Jul	79.08	80.55	79.00	b80.55	79.05
Aug	77.60	78.10	77.50	b78.10	b76.80

Sales: Aug 84; Feb 3976; March 441; May 404; July 270; Aug 6.
Open interest: Aug 323; Feb 6890; March 1892; May 2419; July 1363; Aug 51.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	162.10	162.60	161.30	162.30	162.50
Dec	166.20	166.40	165.30	166.20	166.30
Mar	170.50	170.80	169.90	170.80	171.00
Jun	174.60	175.70	174.50	175.40	175.10
Sep	180.00	180.30	179.60	180.40	180.50
Dec	184.80	184.80	184.50	184.80	184.80

Sales: Sep. 925; Dec. 508; March 109; June 18; Sep. 3; Dec. 1.

Market Summary

Aug. 19, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
TexOil Gas	591,100	14	—1⅛
Am Family	295,200	7⅛	—1⅞
Tex Util	275,800	18⅞	—⅜
Sony Corp	243,300	10⅝	—⅜
Pamida Inc	203,500	6	—⅛
Eaton Corp	156,800	26⅝	—⅝
Colum Gas	152,200	22⅞	—1⅛
AetnaLfeC	145,000	20⅞	—1⅞
Philip Mor	142,700	48	—1⅝
Transam Cp	137,100	8⅝	—⅛
Citicorp	135,000	31½	—¾
Int Paper	126,400	55⅞	—¾
Gen Motors	123,600	48	—⅛
FlaPowLt	117,800	21¾	Unch
Utah Int	117,200	53⅞	—⅝

	Today	Prev
Volume (in millions)	14.99	16.61
Advances	292	598
Declines	1117	683
Unchanged	368	497
Total issues	1778	1808
New 1975 highs	6	7
New 1975 lows	28	34

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	119,500	38	—1⅜
Bow Valley	45,000	14⅝	—1⅜
Carnation	32,200	77⅝	—1⅝
Westates P	31,700	9⅝	—⅛
Austral Oil	25,800	16⅝	—⅛
TonoPrg Sil	25,100	6⅝	—⅛
Anglo Corp	21,200	1⅝	—⅛
McIntosh	20,000	5	—⅛
Den Tal Ez	18,500	8⅞	—⅛
US Filter Corp		10⅞	—⅛

Approx. total stock sales 1,310,000
Stock sales year ago 1,810,000

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
86.13	84.97	84.99	—1.18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	821.26	824.23	806.56	808.51	—14.52
20 Trn	158.27	159.17	155.97	156.47	—2.14
15 Util	78.13	78.67	76.91	77.45	—0.68
65 Stk	248.10	249.23	243.93	244.73	—3.92

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.88	95.05	95.35	—1.61
15 Railroads	35.55	35.10	35.28	—0.38
60 Utilities	40.84	39.10	40.12	—0.54
500 Stocks	86.47	84.66	84.95	—1.40

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	45.88	45.23	45.33	—0.71
Industrials	N.A.	50.15	50.15	—0.80
Transportation	30.46	30.06	30.06	—0.38
Utilities	31.17	30.95	30.95	—0.26
Finance	46.23	45.35	45.35	—1.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 18	154,929	284,627	3,781
Aug. 15	123,804	235,989	4,824
Aug. 14	140,772	263,911	7,590
Aug. 13	155,102	263,486	3,936
Aug. 12	173,278	380,785	6,807
Aug. 11	158,464	314,774	9,753

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1975

6% Growth Predicted For German Economy

BONN, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—The West German economy, currently in a deep recession, could recover sharply next year to post a 6-per-cent gain in real gross national product, the government's five-man economic advisory panel said today.

Sufficient economic slack exists to allow growth to continue at that pace for three years before capacity strains develop, the panel said in a special report that is widely regarded as surprisingly optimistic.

But the panel, which erred considerably last November in its prognosis for 1975, noted that the outlook is characterized by uncertainty. It added that the gross national product is likely to decline 3 per cent this year and said that even assuming the most favorable combination of events there is no way to avoid a sharp rise in unemployment this winter. Over 1 million persons are now out of work.

The special report, a supplement to the normal annual assessment that the panel publishes each fall, was timed to coincide with government deliberations on a new economic program expected to be adopted at the end of this month or early in September.

The report endorsed the government's tentative plan to spend around 5 billion deutsche marks on projects primarily designed to help the severely depressed building industry through the winter.

Regarding the outlook for next year, the panel said: "We think it not rash to set a goal of 6 per cent for growth of real gross national product in 1976."

For this year the panel estimated that the gross national product declined 5 per cent in the first half from the year-earlier period and predicted a further 1-per-cent drop in the second half, resulting in an overall 3-per-cent decline. Last November the independent unit forecast a 2-per-cent rise in 1975 GNP.

A large decline in foreign business is generally blamed for the failure of these and other reasonably optimistic prognoses for 1975.

The panel said that a strong 1976 upswing depends upon participation of all elements of demand. Reviewing several of these elements, it said:

- Based on the opinion of businessmen, exports are likely to rise next year. The increase may be at least equal to the growth of world trade, which is likely to benefit from recoveries in the United States and other countries and from some increase in demand from oil-producing nations.
- Domestic inventory investment should prove a "powerful support of the upswing." Inventories of manufacturing materials are very low and need to be replenished to prevent production dislocations. Rising prices of raw materials should add a speculative element to demand.
- Capital investment should increase as businessmen see increasing chances for sales and profit, but low use of existing capacity probably will slow a recovery in this area.
- Private consumption will increase if consumers see signs of an upturn and will support an upswing, even though the savings rate, currently at a record high 16.5 per cent of disposable income, is not likely to return to more normal levels soon.

The advisory panel, known informally as "the five wise men," urged that the public sector budget deficit in 1976 not be allowed to rise and recommended that increases in total public sector spending be limited to 6 or 7 per cent. The public sector deficit for this year is projected at a minimum of 65 billion DM.

The advisors suggested that wage increases in the round of negotiations that begins early next year be moderate. They said that profit must increase faster than wages if an upswing is to succeed. After receiving 1974 wage increases averaging about 12.5 per cent, the unions contented themselves with rises of 6 to 7 per cent early this year.

Talks on Oil May Be Held In December

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A 27-nation conference of oil-producers and consumers is virtually set to convene in Paris in December to discuss energy, raw materials, and economic development. The only differences that remain are over how to add monetary issues to the agenda.

American officials said Saudi Arabia wants the conference to include world monetary reform, but the U.S. is willing to include financial matters only as they relate to the other agenda items. The officials expect to resolve this disagreement shortly.

With the announcement of the conference, State Department officials hope that the edge of confrontation between the industrialized nations and the developing countries will be blunted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly due to begin Sept. 1.

U.S. officials also hope that the moderates at a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled for Sept. 24 will be in a better position to argue for only small oil price increases or none at all.

After the collapse last April of a preparatory meeting for a conference between oil producers and consumers, the United States changed its position on the scope of the conference. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he now favored the procedural demands of the developing nations, and then went on to outmaneuver critics within the administration in gaining President Ford's support to try for a broader conference.

The December parley will set up three commissions to deal not only with energy problems, as desired by the industrialized nations, but with raw materials and economic developments, as desired by the developing nations.

A fourth commission is expected to be established covering monetary affairs.

At the December conference the industrialized world will be represented by eight nations and the developing world by 19. France will issue invitations on behalf of the 10 participants of last April's preparatory session, and the 10 will hold another preparatory meeting in October. They are the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria, Venezuela, India, Brazil and Zaire.

Japan Bank Sells $100 Million As Dollar Demand Continues

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan sold an estimated $100 million on the foreign exchange market today, bringing its intervention so far this week to around $200 million, dealers said.

The central bank's aggressive dollar sales kept the U.S. currency for overnight delivery pegged at 297.975 yen, unchanged from yesterday.

Turnover continued to be very brisk at $160 million while an equally active $180 million changed hands in forward transactions. Dealers said the brisk demand for the U.S. currency stems from an imbalance in import settlements and export bill sales.

Bill sales have sagged in recent days, in part because many companies took extended holidays in the first half of August. In contrast, demand for dollars has remained strong because importers are currently making final settlements for goods that arrived in the country four months earlier.

Dealers said that so far little speculative activity has developed despite the central bank's large dollar sales. They said traders seem to feel that the central bank is determined to prevent the dollar from rising above 298 yen for the time being and they generally believe the Bank of Japan has sufficient dollar resources to back up its determination. As a result, the dollar has moved to only a fractional premium in the forward market.

The dealers said the central bank does not see any need to allow the yen to weaken. Japan's export competitiveness is considered to be very good at the present exchange rate with actual shipments sluggish because of poor business conditions overseas rather than because of price considerations. When the U.S. economy begins to pick up, Japan's exports may rise "surprisingly," the dealers said.

The Bank of Japan is also anxious to prevent the yen from weakening because that would increase the cost of Japan's imports, fueling inflationary pressures at a time when the government feels it necessary to take additional fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate the domestic economy.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AEG-Telefunken Has First-Half Loss

AEG-Telefunken, the West German electric equipment firm, recorded a loss in the first half of 1975 and expects no turnaround in the second half. Chairman Hans Groebe says domestic business fell 8 per cent in the first half while foreign business increased by the same amount because two foreign subsidiaries were consolidated into the overall results for the first time. Total group sales fell 2 per cent in the first half compared with the 5.5 billion deutsche marks in the 1974 period. Without the newly-consolidated firms, they would have fallen 5 per cent.

Japan Plans to Boost Auto Exports

Japanese car manufacturers are raising their export targets to offset an expected decline in domestic sales. A spokesman for Japan's largest car firm, Toyota Motor, says the company now believes exports this year could match or exceed the 1974 record of 856,000 vehicles. The spokesman adds that it now looks very difficult for Toyota to meet its original forecast for domestic sales this year of 1.4 million vehicles. With the worldwide recession dampening export demand, car makers mounted strenuous sales campaigns boosting home sales in the first half of this year by 31 per cent over the 1974 period as exports dropped 6 per cent. But the car firms say they now expect domestic demand to slacken, because of expected higher car prices forced by a rise in the cost of steel and other raw materials, and by added costs to meet Japan's tough 1975 anti-emission controls. In line with the new efforts to increase exports, Japanese vehicle exports in July advanced 8 per cent from June to 244,000 units, the highest monthly level so far this year and only 1 per cent down from July last year. Spokesmen for Toyota, Nissan and other car firms say a major factor in their export hopes is an expected upturn in demand in the United States. Total Japanese vehicle exports to the United States in the January-June period this year were down 32 per cent from 1974.

Marathon Oil Unit Calls Eurobond

Marathon International Finance, an offshore financial subsidiary of Marathon Oil Co., is calling in all to its outstanding 4-1/2-per-cent convertible Eurobonds issued in 1966 and due 1986. The debentures are convertible into Marathon Oil common shares at $31.50 a share. The shares, traded on the New York Stock Exchange, are now actually worth around $50. Bondholders will have the right to convert the debentures into common stock until Sept. 30, 1975. To encourage debentureholders to act promptly, Marathon will pay the regular semi-annual Sept. 1 interest payment to all holders who surrender their debentures on or after Aug. 19. About 90 per cent of the $25-million debenture issue has already been converted into common stock. The redemption announced Tuesday is intended to remove the relatively insignificant amount—only about $2.6 million still outstanding and unconverted—from company financial statements. While the debentures are being called at a 2-per-cent premium over their $1,000 principal values, the company notes that based on the current market price for the stock there is a substantial advantage for bondholders to convert rather than to surrender the debentures for redemption. Marathon says it will continue to be advantageous to convert so long as the market price of the stock is $32.25 or more per share. Converting debenture-holders will not be entitled to receive Marathon's third-quarter cash dividend of 45 cents per share payable on Sept. 10 to shareholders of record on Aug. 18.

Due to Poor Situation at Enka Subsidiary

AKZO Registers Loss During First Half

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—AKZO had a net loss of 106.8 million guilders (about $41 million) in the first half, compared with a net profit of 200.9 million guilders in the first half of 1974, the company reported today.

First-half sales dropped 18 per cent from a year ago to 4.687 billion guilders.

The company's main chemical-fiber group reported a net loss of 240 million guilders after sales fell 33 per cent in the first six months.

Sales from AKZO's other chemical group dropped 10 per cent compared with the 1974 first half while the pharmaceutical and consumer sectors were about the same as last year.

In the second quarter, the company showed a net loss of 48 million guilders, compared with a net profit of 100.7 million guilders in the year-ago quarter.

Sales dropped to 2.354 billion guilders from 2.863 billion guilders in the year-earlier quarter.

The company says its Enka Glanzstoff subsidiary is confronting a "serious situation." The heavy first-half and second-quarter losses were mainly due to Enka's worsening business situation in the Common Market.

Continued Enka Glanzstoff losses would seriously endanger expansion in other sectors, the company warned. While there is no indication of improvement for Enka Glanzstoff in Europe, the company says it sees more positive expectations outside the EEC.

First-half earnings for Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank rose 16 1/2 per cent over the same period last year, the bank reports.

The 1975 earnings included the six-month figures of Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, which was merged into the Amro group on June 30, 1975.

First-half profit totaled 63.1 million guilders (about $24 million), compared with 54.1 million guilders a year ago. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson contributed an estimated 7 million guilders to this year's first-half earnings.

Total revenues in the first six months rose to 673.5 million, compared with 537.1 million a year ago.

Fuji Photo Film Profit Fell

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Fuji Photo Film fell 25 per cent to 4.81 billion yen (about $16.1 million) in the six months ended April 20, from 6.42 billion yen a year earlier.

One depositary share represents 10 shares of Fuji Photo common.

Consolidated sales rose to 101.92 billion yen from 92.48 billion yen a year earlier.

In a message to shareholders, chairman Setsutaro Kobayashi attributed the profit decline to an increase in fixed costs accompanying a reduction in the rate of utilization of the company's factories and to increases in operating expenses including wages.

He said that as Japan's recession deepened and consumer spending stagnated, Fuji cut production and worked toward an adjustment of inventories. He noted that sales of both consumer and industrial products in Japan experienced little or no expansion during the six months ended April. Exports, however, rose 36.6 per cent from a year earlier to total 18.94 billion yen, or 18.6 per cent of overall sales.

Mr. Kobayashi said that the company plans to continue to restrain investment in new plant and equipment. Most capital outlays at present are going to control pollution, he noted.

While consumer demand for amateur photographic products began to show signs of a recovery, the company does not expect a rapid improvement in economic conditions, he said.

Slater Walker Securities

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—Slater Walker Securities reported today its first-half earnings plunged 82.5 per cent to £1.11 million from the £6.34 million earned in the year-ago half.

Housing Starts in U.S. Up 14 Per Cent in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—U.S. Housing starts showed their first substantial pickup of the year in July, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Last month they were at an annual rate of 1.24 million, up 14 per cent from June and well above the recession low of less than 1-million in the winter months. The July figures showed the first sign of revival in the extremely depressed sector of new apartment buildings.

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Productivity In U.S. Drops 2.7 Per Cent

Record Said to Lag Behind Other Nations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—American productivity fell by 2.7 per cent between 1973 and 1974, the first decrease in 25 years, the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality said yesterday.

The commission said in its fourth annual report that over the past 85 years productivity in America has shown an average growth rate of 2.4 per cent annually.

"However, data for productivity growth in major industries during the post-World War II period have been showing signs of retardation, and the productivity performance of the United States has lagged behind most other industrial nations," the commission said.

While business recovery will probably restore the rate of productivity growth to its historical trend, the report said, long-term productivity improvement is not preordained.

"High productivity has been achieved, for the most part, as a result of private initiatives taken for economic benefit," the report said. "Productivity gains depend primarily on increased investment by individuals and businesses in training and education, in capital equipment, and other means of raising efficiency."

Long-term productivity growth is a major factor in offsetting drastic increases in the price of energy and basic materials, the report said.

California May Ease Ban on Chrysler Cars

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The California Air Resources Board agreed today to modify its sales ban for some large Chrysler cars if they pass stringent anti-smog tests.

The board said Chrysler agreed to a special repair and testing program for cars and trucks equipped with 440-cubic-inch engines. The auto firm was ordered over the weekend to stop selling these vehicles in the state because of "continuing and massive violations" of air pollution laws. About 1,000 vehicles are involved.

Dow Index Slumps 14 In Light Wall St. Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (IHT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today although trading continued light amid apprehension that rising interest rates and reviving inflation will damp the economic recovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 14.24 points to 608.51 and about 1,120 issues showed losses to 370 gains.

Volume totaled 14.99 million shares compared with 10.81 million yesterday.

Stocks were already declining broadly when the assistant Treasury secretary for economic policy, Sidney Jones, warned that although the economy is recovering, the next few months are "likely to be a turbulent period." He said monetary policies will probably be under intense pressure to respond to inflation and unemployment developments and added that prices might rise sharply in the next few months.

Texas Gulf & Oil was the most active issue, slipping 1 2 to 14. A block of 515,400 shares of the issue crossed at 13.

Natomas fell 1 3.4 to 24 3 8. The company said charges by the Securities and Exchange Commission that Natomas violated anti-fraud and tender-offer provisions of federal securities law in connection with its bid last year to acquire Thermal Power Co. are "totally without merit."

Dayton Hudson gained 3.4 to 19 1.2. Late yesterday the company reported sharply higher second-quarter net.

Gold mining shares were lower as bullion prices eased in Europe on rumors that the U.S. Treasury may make another gold auction.

ASA fell 3.4 to 39 3 8. Campbell Redlake was 24 7 8, down 3 8. Homestake Mining was 42 1 2, off 1 1 2, and Dome Mines 44 1 8, down 7 8.

Among the more volatile issues, IBM fel 3 3.4 to 178 1.4. Polaroid was 33 3/8, down 5/8. Burroughs 90 1 8, off 3 8, Xerox 55, down 1, and Eastman Kodak 91 1/8, off 2 1 8.

American Family Corp. fell 1 1 8 to 7 1 8. A block of 233,000 shares of the issue traded at $6.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.13 to 84.99.

The most active issue was Syntex, down 1 7 8 to 30 on volume of 119,500 shares.

Also active were Bow Valley Industries, down 1 4 to 14 5 8; Carnation, up 1 8 to 72 7 8; Westates Petroleum, down 7 8 to 9 3 4, and Austral Oil, down 1 8 to 16 3 8.

In Chicago, grain futures, sharply lower the previous session under heavy liquidation, turned around under a strong demand and closed from 7 to 19 cents a bushel higher on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans closed 19 cents higher following a 20-cent limit decline yesterday. Wheat was up 11 1 2 cents and corn 7 cents while oats gained 4 1/2 cents. Soybean meal advanced $7 a ton but oil prices were under previous closes a little.

Company Reports

Firestone Tire & Rubber

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	944.9	939.1
Profits (millions)	35.2	38.1
Per Share	0.62	0.67
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,679.0	2,575.0
Profits (millions)	75.7	87.2
Per Share	1.33	1.53

Geo. A. Hormel

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	259.8	223.4
Profits (millions)	3.4	4.7
Per Share	0.71	0.97
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	706.1	689.7
Profits (millions)	9.3	11.1
Per Share	1.94	2.31

National Airlines

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	109.7	126.1
Profits (millions)	4.6	9.6
Per Share	0.54	1.12
Year		
Revenue (millions)	345.3	456.9
Profits (millions)	11.3	30.6
Per Share	1.33	3.58

J.C. Penney

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,710.0	1,581.0
Profits (millions)	23.6*	30.5
Per Share	0.40	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,203.0	3,034.0
Profits (millions)	26.6*	52.4
Per Share	0.45	0.91

*Reflects change to LIFO.

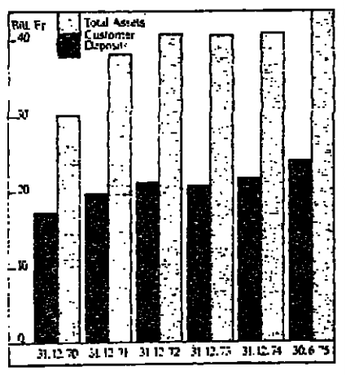
Southern

Year	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,851.8	1,318.9
Profits (millions)	188.2	148.1

The Union Bank of Switzerland Announces...

In the 2nd quarter of 1975 business operations of the Union Bank of Switzerland displayed favorable development. The balance sheet total increased by Fr. 3.2 billion to Fr. 43.6 billion.

Growth in Assets and Customer Deposits



Sharp Rise in Customer Deposits

Deposits by banks and customers accounted for approximately the same share of the 2nd quarter gain in the balance sheet total. The rise in bank deposits of Fr. 1.3 billion is attributable primarily to the operations of the new branch office in New York. In respect of customer deposits, which increased by Fr. 1.2 billion to Fr. 23.9 billion, only a slight expansion of the aggregate volume of demand and time deposits was recorded, whereas medium- and long-term funds (savings books and accounts and medium-term notes issued by the UBS) registered strong advances.

Growth in Foreign Operations

Loans to banks rose in the 2nd quarter of 1975 by Fr. 1.9 billion and credits to customers by Fr. 0.4 billion. As the increase in loans was less than the growth in deposits, more funds could be placed with first-rate banks in other countries. Owing to its considerable financing potential, the Union Bank of Switzerland also participated more strongly in the underwriting of international securities issues. The UBS foreign office network underwent further expansion. Following the establishment of a branch office in New York in November 1974, a subsidiary was opened in Panama in June 1975.

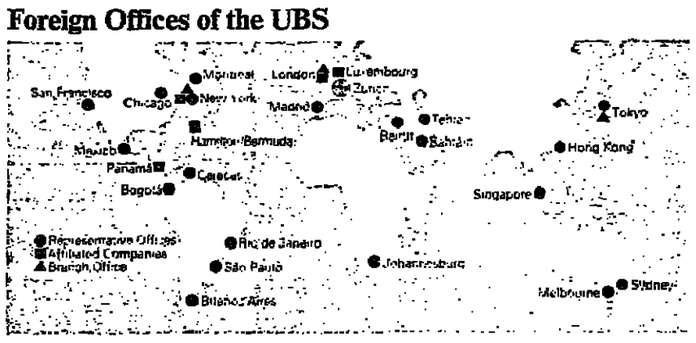
Further Increase in Capital and Reserves

In view of the growth in its business volume, the UBS has steadily broadened its capital base over the past few years. As a result of the March 1975 increase in the capital stock by Fr. 120 million to Fr. 720 million, the Union Bank of Switzerland's total capital stock and reserves rose to approximately Fr. 2.5 billion.

Higher Earnings from Securities Business

Satisfactory growth in income was again recorded in the 2nd quarter of 1975. This may be attributed mainly to the improvement in earnings from securities operations. In contrast, the surplus of interest earned over interest paid declined slightly in comparison with the preceding quarter. There was also a small decrease in earnings from foreign exchange trading, with the volume being below that of the 1st quarter, due among other factors to measures introduced by Switzerland's monetary authorities.

Foreign Offices of the UBS



The Union Bank of Switzerland now has 3 branch offices, 5 subsidiaries and 20 representative offices abroad.

UBS
Union Bank of Switzerland

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from page 6.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28¾	14½	Harris 1.20		21	23½	22⅞	22¾	— ⅛
16⅞	10	Harsco 1.10	4	26	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ½
10¼	5½	HartSMx .60	6	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	6¾	HarteHk .30	11	71	17½	16¼	17½	+ 1½
17⅛	14¼	HattSe 1.44a		2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
25⅝	16½	HewlEl 1.68	7	28	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Hazeltine		20	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	5½	Hecks .12	8	x72	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
23⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	18	74	20¼	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅞
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48a	8	22	10	10	10	— ⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.23	12	42	48⅛	47½	47½	— 1⅛
8	2¼	Helene Curt	7	56	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
31½	23	HellerInt .84	11	8	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	9	170	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅞
34¼	21½	Hercules .80	29	158	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
20⅞	10¼	HershFd .80	8	x27	15½	15	15	— ⅜
27⅞	20¾	Hesston .80	4	36	25½	24¾	24⅞	— 1⅛
30⅞	25¾	Hestn pf1.60		12	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
50½	20½	Heublin 1.10	14	227	43¼	40¼	40½	— 2⅛
120⅞	55⅜	HewlPk .30	31	223	103⅞	101⅝	102	— 1⅝
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	11	3	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25	12½	Hillenbd .68	7	11	20	19½	20	+ ¼
29	10⅜	Hilton Htl 1	12	34	24½	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25½	11⅝	Hobart .80	13	64	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	145	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
4⅜	2⅜	Hoff Elctrn		13	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
19¾	5⅝	Holiday .35	8	414	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
23	11⅝	HildyA 1.70t		4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	2	18	31¾	31	31	— ½
55½	34½	Homestk 1a	15	171	43¾	42½	42½	— 2½
40½	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	9	469	28⅝	25¾	26	— 2
23½	12¼	HoovBll 1.36	8	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Horizon Cp	5	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	7⅞	HospAff .60t	8	22	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
26¾	8⅝	HospCpA .20	10	115	19¾	13¾	19⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅞	HostIntl .36	6	60	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
10¾	7¼	Houdall .80a	5	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26	22	Houd pf 2.25		2	25	25	25	— ⅛
14¼	6	HouMif .60	8	375	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅞	HouFab .20e	9	83	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
18½	10⅞	HouseFin 1	6	185	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		1	29	29	29	— ½
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		27	31¼	31	31	
25½	19	HousLP 1.56	7	111	19⅝	19½	19¼	
66⅝	29⅛	HousNGas 1	13	185	50¾	43	48½	— 3½
15	4½	HowJohn .24	11	146	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	10	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	HudsB 1.60e	5	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	27	13	4	4	4	
104¾	61¾	Hughs Tl .80	16	61	94½	93¼	93⅞	— 1¼
49	45	HughesTl wi		1	47	47	47	— ¾
14¼	4⅛	Humana	8	35	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	HuntCh .24	17	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
18¾	6⅝	HutmEF .60	4	37	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
19⅝	12¾	Huyck .40	13	277	13	12½	12½	— ⅝
9⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	57	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
76¼	62	ICInds pf 6		10	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
36⅞	27¾	ICInd pf3.50		10	34⅛	33¾	34	— 1⅛
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		52	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	8	9	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
19¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	162	16	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	51	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17½	2⅞	IDS Rlt .71p		11	3	2⅞	3	
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	109	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
28	22½	IlPow pf2.35		z160	27	27	27	+ 1½
28¼	17	ITW .50	17	300	26½	26	26	— ½
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	5	395	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ½
40⅞	23⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	133	34¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅝
18¾	14½	INA Inv 1.59		12	17¾	17½	17⅝	
5¼	2¼	Income Cap		15	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
9⅝	7½	IncCCu .90e		2	8½	8½	8½	
20⅞	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	16	19¾	19½	19⅝	
22	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	17	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
8½	5½	Inexco Oil		711	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
84⅞	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	12	26	73⅞	73	73¼	— ¾
52½	23	IngR pf2.35		12	48½	48	48	— 1
37½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	6	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
44¼	22¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	130	37⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
8¼	5⅛	Inmont .40	6	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9¼	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	105	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		7	12	12	12	— ⅝
43½	27	InspCop 1.20	39	10	27½	27	27¼	— ¼
3⅞	1½	Instit InvTr		2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Integon .32	7	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
39¼	18⅞	Interco 1.46	7	33	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Intrcntl Div	3	25	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	22	33⅛	32⅞	33	
227⅞	157¼	IBM 7	14	403	182½	177¾	178¼	— 3¾
35⅞	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	30	137	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ¾
30½	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	4	80	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
12¼	6⅛	IntHold .68e		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
42½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	350	38½	37½	37¾	— ¼
11⅛	6½	Int Mining	9	23	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
29⅛	21⅝	IntNick 1.40a	7	116	25¾	25½	25¼	— ¼
60⅞	34⅝	IntPaper 2	10	1264	58	55¾	55¾	— 2¼
9¼	3½	IntRect .12e	9	62	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	5	801	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
49½	22¾	IntTT pfH4		1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
51	34¼	IHT pf14.50		19	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¼
45	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		4	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
44¾	32½	IntTT pfK4		9	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
37⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		57	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
24	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	22	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
65½	47¾	Intrpce pf 5		1	60	60	60	— ⅜
19	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
15	5	IntrBrd .10e	6	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
15⅛	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	8	46	15¼	15⅛	15	— ⅛
5¾	3	IntrstUn .24	4	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34½	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	42	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8⅛	Iowa El 1.20	163	17	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18½	10⅛	IowaIlG 1.58	6	31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	4	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	IowaPS 1.52	6	47	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	7	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
21¼	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	7	4	18	17½	17½	— ½
14¼	5⅛	Itek Corp		27	9½	9½	9½	— ½
9¼	3⅛	Itel Corp	5	45	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	73	12½	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		2	28	28	28	+ ¼

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	8	20	11¼	11	11	— ½
16¼	9½	Jantzen .70	4	4	12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
28¼	23¼	JeffPilot .72	12	70	30	27½	27½	— ⅜
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z140	109	103¼	103¼	— ¼
73	60	JerCen pf 8		z30	69	67	69	
37½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z30	36	36	36	— ⅛
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	65	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Jewelcor		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44	22¼	JimWalter 1	9	105	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
47½	28	JimW pf1.60		11	39⅛	38⅝	38½	— 1
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.50e		21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	18	JHanI 1.99e		24	19½	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	109	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
99¼	72¼	JohnJn .80a	27	167	84	83	83½	— ⅝
15½	8	JohnCon .60	8	84	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
33¾	20½	JhnCont pf 2		15	30⅛	29½	29½	— ¾
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	50	38	10¼	9½	9¾	— ⅝
55	50¼	JonLau pf 5		z40	53	53	53	
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.50b	3	7	28	28	28	
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	7	6	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
90	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	11	77	74¾	74	74	— ¾

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅞	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4	21	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅝
65	42¼	Kai Stpf4.75		2	60	60	60	+ ½
7⅞	4⅛	KaisCem .60	12	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
14	12	KaneMill .24	3	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	KCPyPL 2.28	7	96	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
21¼	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z30	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	11¼	KanGEl 1.60	6	11	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
17¼	14½	KanNeb 1.32	7	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
16⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	17	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	5	4	4	4	4	
15¾	9½	Kty pfB 1.46		32	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
10¼	3	KaufBd .04p		263	8	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Kaweckl .40	11	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	22	57	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7⅞	2⅞	KeeneCp .20	5	16	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Keller .20	8	22	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅛
20¾	13	Kellogg .70	18	98	16⅝	15¼	15½	— ½
12	6⅛	Kellwood .80	6	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
30⅞	27	Kennml 1.40	7	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
41	30¼	Konnecott 1	11	616	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ ⅜
15¼	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	x3	17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅜
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe	17	305	88⅞	86⅞	86¼	— 1½
20	15	KeysiCon 1a	2	3	16¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
25¼	9⅝	Kidde .60	5	16	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
47	33¼	Kiddo pfB 4		7	47½	47½	47½	
34¼	24½	KimbCl 1.60	7	23	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5½	KingDSt .40	7	63	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	KirschCo .80	8	61	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
23½	15¼	KLM Airlin		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
35¼	14¼	KnigtRid .54	13	48	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	Koehring	5	10	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	20	Koch pl2.75		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
74½	26½	Koppr 2.80	8	62	73½	72¼	72¼	— ¼
4¾	3	Koracro Ind	6	30	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
42	24¼	Kraftco 1.92	10	43	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
34⅞	22⅝	KresgeS .24	33	355	29	28¼	28½	— ½
13¼	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		5	10⅛	10½	10½	— ½
24⅛	15¾	Kroger 1.36	6	40	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	20	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	6	16½	16½	16¼	
18⅝	12⅝	LamSess 1b	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅝	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	6	51	7⅛	7	7	
27⅛	18⅞	LearS pf2.25		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23¾	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	15	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
14⅞	8½	LeedsN .50	7	4	11¼	11	11	
3¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	12	12	11½	11½	— ½
12⅞	9	LehPCt .80	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	27	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	8½	Lehmn .72e		70	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	17	18	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	11¾	Lenox .72	12	36	22	22	22	
12¾	10⅛	LevFIn .75a		4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
34⅞	13	LeviStra .48	7	23	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅜	Levitz Furn	100	131	5	4½	5	+ ½
6	2¼	LFE Co	7	5	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4⅛	LFE pf .60		2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅞	LOF .80	7	44	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
59	43½	LOF pf4.75		5	55¼	53½	53½	— 1½
8½	3¾	LibbMcNL	7	5	7⅞	7½	7½	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	43	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5¼	1⅜	Librty Loan		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	15	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z20	80	80	80	
79¾	57⅛	LillyEli 1.10	25	152	66⅛	65	65	— ¾
35	24	LincNat 1.60	9	55	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
69	47	LincNl pf		5	52	50	50	— 3
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		4	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Lionel Corp		15	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
9⅞	3¼	Littonln .13t		133	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		2	15¼	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13⅞	2¼	Lockhd Airc	3	223	9½	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
26½	14½	Loews 1.20	6	52	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
8⅞	4¼	LomnFin .40	9	25	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
20½	14¼	LomM 2.89e		23	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
10⅞	5¼	Londont .40e	5	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19½	2½	LoneStInd 1	7	112	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
27⅞	22½	LoneSG 1.60	6	80	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— 1⅝
106	77½	LSG pf 10.32		z3080	103	101	101	— 2
15½	10⅞	LnglsLt 1.50	6	252	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
65½	51½	LIL pf 5.75		3	61¼	60½	60½	— 1¼
115	104	LIL pfN 15		z200	110	110	110	— ¼
76	44	LongDrg .60	23	167	57	56	56	— 3½
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	8	45	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
32⅞	16⅞	LaLand 1.12	9	122	25⅝	26	26	— ¾
17	8½	LaPacif .20	8	151	12½	12	12	— ½
23¼	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	9	14	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		26	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
19¼	9	LTV Corp	2	231	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
29⅞	12	LTV A 3.55t		11	17¼	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
73¼	43⅝	LTVCp pf 5		17	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
57⅝	33¼	Lubrizol 1	19	345	47	47	47¼	— 1
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	95	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
11⅞	7¾	Ludlow .72	21	9	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	6	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
13⅞	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	22	14⅛	14	14	
34¼	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		32	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
5⅝	3½	LynCSys .20	6	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	1¼	MacDonal	4	12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Macke .20	8	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	84	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Macy 1.10	7	39	18⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
47½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z160	45	45	45	+ 1½
12	7¼	MadisFd .60		x55	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6½	3¼	Madsn Gar	7	2	5	5	5	
7⅞	3½	MagicCf .32		39	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
24½	11½	Mallory 1	13	53	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	13	5	22½	21¾	22	+ ½
5½	2	Manhat Ind		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9	Manowr .68	5	77	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	119	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— 2½
59⅛	37¼	MAPCO .70	16	109	42¼	41½	42	— ¼
12	5⅜	Marathn Mf	5	30	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
52⅞	27⅛	MarcO 1.40	10	175	49½	48⅞	48⅞	— 1⅛
29	13⅝	Marcor 1	7	100	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
57	23½	Marcr pf A2		7	46	45	46	— ¼
17⅝	8½	Maremt .40	9	419	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
17¾	12½	MarMid 1.80	6	51	15⅝	16	16	— ⅛
16¾	15¼	MaronL .52	11	33	17¼	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	13⅞	Marley .60	12	8	31¼	30½	30½	— 1
11⅛	6⅞	Marott .50e	9	22	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	16	22	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
61½	41	MrshMc 1.60	17	124	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝	— 2⅛
26⅞	16½	MarshF 1.24	10	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	12¼	MartMa 1.30	6	71	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
28	5⅞	MartPr .50e	10	25	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11¾	11½	MridCup .54	7	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	30	MascoCp .22	20	55	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅞
27¾	16½	Masonite .54	20	23	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	12½	MasseyFer 1	4	21	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7¾	MasMr 1.34e	8	24	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	MasCp 1.37e		36	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12⅞	10¼	Masln 1.05e		5	11	11	11	— ⅛
17⅞	12	MatsuE .27e	11	53	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
43⅛	22½	MayDSt 1.60	13	94	41⅛	40¼	40¼	
5⅝	3⅛	MaysJ W .08	200	4	4	4	4	
29½	19¾	Maytg 1.39a	13	20	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	10	26	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
82⅞	27⅝	MCA Inc	8	313	69	65½	65½	— 4¼
14	7¼	McCord 1	8	17	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	McCrory Cp		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
56¼	45⅛	McDermc	10	101	45⅞	45½	45½	— 1⅛
62½	25¼	McDonalds	25	227	45	44	44½	— 1½
18	8½	McDonD .40	7	48	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
21¼	11½	McGEd 1.20	14	43	17⅛	17½	17½	— ¼
13⅞	6	McGrwH .50	8	x19	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
22½	13	M GH pl1.20		10	17	17	17	
91	29½	McIntyr .25e	9	z203	46½	46½	45½	
31	10½	McKeeCo 1a	7	14	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
35	16	McLean .80	9	162	32¼	31¼	31¼	— 1¼
15½	13¼	McLoul 1.60	5	14	17¼	17	17¼	
17⅛	13½	MeadCp 1.20	4	670	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
26	25½	Mea pfB2.80		5	24¼	24½	24½	— ½
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	6	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ¼
3⅞	1½	MEI Cp	7	13	3	2⅞	3	
17¼	6⅞	MelviISh .48	11	187	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
14	5½	Menasc .10r	5	16	14½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
20	25½	MercStr .80	13	7	45¼	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅞
85¾	57½	Merck 1.40	23	173	71	70	70	— 1¼
12½	8½	Meredith .70	4	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
20⅞	10½	MerrLyn .60	5	36	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
29	13⅞	MesaPet .05	15	305	24	22¼	22⅞	— 1
32⅞	23	MesP pf1.60		99	27⅞	26¼	25¼	— 1⅛
11¾	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	14	11	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22	12½	MeslaM .30	13	15	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	—
15¼	5¼	Metrom .50	8	81	12¼	12	12	— ½
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		451	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
15⅞	1¼	MichGs .10	7	17	14⅝	14	14¼	
29	14¾	MnTube 1.20	5	3	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Microdot .60	4	51	11⅞	11	11⅞	— ¾
26⅞	9¾	Microw .24t	8	9	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
X 9¾	6⅜	MidCTI 1.08	8	33	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15½	12½	MidSUI 1.26	7	1124	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ½
17	1⅛	Midind Mfg		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20	13¼	MidldRoss 1	4	20	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	15	25⅞	26	26	
12¼	4¼	MiltBrd .36a	12	25	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅜
69	43	MinMM 1.35	21	410	54⅞	53	53	— 1⅛
18⅝	10⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
16½	.	MissnEq .28	7	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
27¼	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	4	158	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10¼	MoPac pf 1		7	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20	14¾	MoPtCe 1.60	7	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
48⅞	34⅞	MobilOl 3.40	6	169	45⅞	44⅞	45	
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		64	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8½	Mohasco .60	44	59	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		39	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
16⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	14	11	15	14¾	14¾	
22¼	14¼	Molycrp .60	4	22	17⅝	17	17	
34½	26¼	Moly pf2.50		1	31	31	31	— ⅛
7	4	Monrch 1.20	4	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
9⅛	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	3	49	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7	MonrEq .20	9	58	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.60	9	437	72⅞	71¼	71¼	— 1⅝
30	24¼	MonDU 2.08	8	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	20	23	23	23	— ⅛
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.90a		23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	10	24	7	6⅞	7	
95⅛	27⅛	MoorMc 1.40	4	692	55¼	53	55⅜	— ⅜
71	31⅝	Morgan 1.89	11	418	56	53⅝	53⅞	— 3
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	61	23	21½	21½	— 1½
4⅞	1⅝	MorseEl Pd		16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	47	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
4¼	1¾	MtgeTr Am		42	3½	3⅜	3½	
15⅛	11½	MorNor .88	8	x32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
57⅞	33⅞	Motorola .70	25	253	43⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— 1⅜
46¼	25⅞	MtFuel 1.48	14	45	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
20	16½	MtStTel 1.52	8	33	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
6½	4¼	Munford .36	5	16	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Munfd pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
23⅜	15½	MurpOil .60	5	22	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		32	15	14½	14½	+ ⅜
9⅞	4	Myerst .40	9	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	75	34⅛	33	33½	— 1
30¾	17	NalcoCh .60	20	97	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
15¼	4⅜	NarcoSci .60	9	30	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	NashuaC .60	10	42	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
15⅞	7¾	NatAirl .50	8	131	13¼	12	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	N Avia .69e		12	14⅜	13¾	13½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NatCan .53	4	50	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
52¾	29¾	N Chem .32	33	84	45⅝	46	46	
9¾	5½	NatCityL .90		2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
44⅛	29⅜	NatDel 2.72	5	23	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	NatDist 1.20	6	65	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
23½	18½	NatFuelG 2	6	56	21¼	21	21¼	
15	8¼	NatGyp 1.05	8	49	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nat Homes		48	3⅞	3½	3½	
7⅛	3¼	Nat Ind .25	3	14	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	6¼	NatInd pl.60		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	1	Nt MedCare	15	25	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	26½	N Pres .20a	5	2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
47⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	24	969	35⅛	33½	33¾	— 1⅝
11¼	6⅞	NatSvcln .74	7	20	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	11	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
45½	30½	N Starch .80	16	3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	5	25	38¼	33⅛	38⅛	
7⅛	2½	Nat Tea		16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅝	24¼	Natoma .20	3	458	26¼	23½	24¼	— 1¾
39⅛	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	196	27¼	26¼	26⅞	— 1⅛
18⅞	6⅝	Neptune .50	8	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	15¼	NevPw 1.50	5	13	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	20¼	NevP pf2.30		z1940	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
18¾	15	NevP pf1.74		z110	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19½	3	NEngEl 1.78	6	33	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	6	43	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
27¾	22¾	N EngT 2.36	1	9	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8¾	Newhall .40	9	5	12⅝	10⅞	12¼	— ⅛
26½	18¼	Newml 1.60	10	55	23¾	22½	22½	— 1
8	63½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	70½	70	70	— 1⅛
23¾	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	73	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
9	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z60	88	88	88	— 1½
12¼	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	69	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z900	93	92⅝	92⅝	— 1
76	64	NlaM pf7.72		z270	73½	73	73½	— ⅛
17¾	11¾	NL Ind 1	6	172	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅜
18½	13½	NLT Cp .60	6	449	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
71	59½	NorfkWn 5	8	40	63⅛	61¾	61¾	— 1⅛
15¾	12½	Norlin 1.25	4	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Norris 1.20	6	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	13	21	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
10½	5¾	NoAMI 1.35e	4	26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24½	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	8	22	17⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	5	60	2½	2½	2½	
13⅛	¾	NoC Air wt		13	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ 1-16
10	6½	NcestUt 1.02	6	257	9½	9¼	9¼	
11½	8½	NoCenGs .68	7	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅞	NorIllGas 2	7	32	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
24½	19½	NollG pf1.90		1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
18½	16¼	NIndPS 1.35	9	53	14⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
70	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	103	61¾	60⅞	60⅞	— ¾
95⅛	91	NoNG pf8.48		z160	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
25⅞	15⅞	NoStPw 1.64	8	155	23⅞	23	23	
83½	72	NStaPw pf 7		z1030	74½	74½	74½	
44	3½	NSPw pf3.50		z50	39½	39½	39½	— 1
4⅞	3	Northgl .50e	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
32⅞	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	23	28¾	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
23	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		2	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
22½	1⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	265	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
47⅞	34	NwtBnc 1.70	8	47	37⅞	37	37	
30½	13¾	NwEn cfl.80	5	31	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
35½	18⅞	Nwtlnd 1.75	3	81	30⅞	30⅜	30¼	— ⅜
16⅞	8	Nwstlnd wt		12	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
105½	59	Nwlnd pfA5		3	92	90	90	— 2¼
105½	60	Nwlnd pfC5		1	93	93	93	+ 1
79¾	49½	NwtN pf4.20		7	71¼	68	69	— 2½
12½	7½	NwML 1.14e	10	71	10½	10	10	— ⅜
4	3⅛	NwtSll 2.40a	8	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	20½	Norton 1.70	6	24	24	23¾	23¾	
22	10⅞	NortSim .50	10	120	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
16½	10⅛	NucorCp .28	3	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅞	7½	NVF 1.77t	1	39	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅞	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	599	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅜
12½	6⅞	OccidPet wt		163	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ½
79¼	42	OccidPt pf 4		16	58½	57	57	+ 1
77	49¼	OcciP pf3.60		75	60	57¼	57¼	— 1¾
24⅜	19	OcciP pf2.50		24	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
29½	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		59	29½	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅛
13½	12	OgdenCp 1	3	75	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32½	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	27⅛	27½	27½	
16½	12½	OhioEd 1.66	9	73	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
33	72	OhEd pf7.36		z50	72	72	72	
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z780	114	113¼	114	+ ½
13½	10	OhC Cp .60	4	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	15¼	OklaGE 1.40	16	477	19½	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
11¼	9½	OklGE pl.80		z100	10	10	10	
25½	17½	OklaNG 1.60	8	31	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—
21⅝	13½	OlinCp 1.20	5	29	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
26	13⅞	Olinkraft 1	5	52	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Omark .50	4	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅞	Oneida .76	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	18	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Orange .12	13	82	12½	12	12	— ⅜
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	47	29½	28¼	28¼	
26¼	11	OutMar 1.20	19	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	1	13	13	13	
21¼	9⅞	OvernitT .80	10	12	18½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	OverShip .15	5	39	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	25½	OwenCn .88	22	24	37⅞	37¼	37⅛	+ ¼
45¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	28	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
14¾	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.29a		78	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
23½	15½	PacGas 1.88	7	96	20¼	20	20⅛	
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	6	87	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
25⅛	15¼	PacPetrl .80	10	19	23⅞	22¼	23	— ⅛
21	14½	PacPw 1.70	9	51	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15½	12½	PacTT 1.20	8	53	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z200	74½	74½	74½	
9⅛	8½	PacTin .80a	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8¼	2¼	PaineW .10e	3	45	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	PalW pf1.30		1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	3	Pamida .05e	8	2035	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
5⅞	2	PanAm Air		295	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	133	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
11	6¼	Paprclt .60b	5	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Pargas .95	7	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25½	13½	ParHan 1.12	7	56	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
19¼	10¾	ParkPen .32	6	148	14⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
28¼	14	Pasco 25c	20	173	28¼	23¼	23¼	
16¼	6½	Payls nw .35	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	10	80	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
2½	1⅛	Penn Cent		97	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7½	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
43¼	36½	Penney 1.16	24	366	44	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
53	45	PaCo pf4.62		4	49⅛	49	49	— ⅛
20	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	81	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
110	102	PaPLt pf 12		z510	113	113	113	— ⅛
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z10	84	84	84	— 1¼
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z100	84	84	84	— ½
89	77	PaPL pf8.40		z170	80	79¾	80	+ 1½
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z140	46½	46	46	— ½
50	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z70	46½	46	46	— 1½
25½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	30	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
43¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		5	41	40¼	41	
22	16⅛	Penwl pf1.60		10	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
25½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	242	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
29½	27	Pennz pf1.33		3	26⅛	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	11	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
37¼	30	PeopGs 2.68	6	26	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
70	40½	PepsiCo 1.60	15	86	59	58	58½	— ⅜
30	15	PerkElm .28	23	41	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10	Petinc pf1.80		3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	PeterPl .80	23	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
71½	34	PetricS .80a	19	9	59½	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅜
20	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	64	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		6	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	14	280	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
40¼	29¼	PhelpD 2.20	12	40	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	160	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z20	84	84	84	+ ½
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z180	78⅛	77	77¼	— ¾
75	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z200	68	68	68	+ 1
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z100	67½	67½	67½	
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z30	65½	65½	65½	— ½
68	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z100	61	61	61	— 1
44	33	PhilE pf4.30		z100	38	38	38	
12⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	13	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	40½	PhilMorr .90	13	1427	44½	42¾	43	— 1½
6	2	Philips Ind		16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	473	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
19½	7½	Pickwk .08e	7	21	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
15	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	x15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	2⅞	Pier 1 Impri	14	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
72¼	36	Pilsbry 1.80	12	68	65½	64⅝	64⅝	— 1
31	19⅛	Plon Cp 1.20	9	67	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
20¾	11¼	PlineyB .60	9	84	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ½
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	11	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
8¼	36⅞	Pittston 1.60	8	346	66½	65	65	— 1
20¼	17¼	Pizza Hut		103	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— 1
5⅛	1⅜	Plan Resrch	9	186	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6½	2⅛	Playboy .12	12	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
15¾	6¾	Plessy 1.38e	6	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
7⅛	3¼	PNB M .45e	12	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
47½	15	Polaroid .32	29	631	34¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	44	137	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	11	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
20¼	15⅛	Portec 1b	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅞	PortlGE 1.58	7	20	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
105½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z80	100½	100½	100½	+ 1
48⅛	23½	Potlatn 1.40	10	34	47⅞	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	72	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z2000	51¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
49¾	41	PotEl pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	+ ⅛
27	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	8	47	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
100¼	79⅞	ProctGam 2	20	316	87⅜	84⅞	84⅞	— 2⅛
8⅛	6	PredRsh .30	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	18⅞	Proler 1.40	7	22	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
6	4	PSA Inc		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	PSvCol 1.20	7	1117	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	193	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z600	110	109½	110	+ 1½
57	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z50	48	48	48	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41	29½	PSvInd 2.4	10	35	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	PSvNH 1.60	7	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅜	PSvNM 1.28	8	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9½	3	Publckr .10r	6	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblo In .30		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅛	18⅛	PugSdP 2.16	5	20	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
62½	36	Pullmn 1.80	9	40	47⅛	46	46	— 2
14¼	7¾	PurexCp .88	8	49	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Purita Fash		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
36⅛	17⅝	Purolator 1	11	46	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
20½	12⅛	QuakOat .80	10	21	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
107½	100¼	QuaO pf9.56		z40	101	101	101	
54	38½	QukOat pf 3		1	53	53	53	
26⅛	13	QuakSlO .72	12	34	20½	20	20	+ ½
7⅛	4	Questor .12r		14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	16	118	42TGOGT [illegible]			
5⅛	2½	Ramada .12	14	239	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
18	6⅞	Rancoln .40		x16	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
8¼	5¼	RapAm .37p		26	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
29⅞	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	2	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
22⅝	7¼	Raymlnt .48	8	36	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
59¾	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	537	48	46⅞	46⅞	— 1⅝
21⅞	10¾	RCA 1	15	391	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¾
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		9	49½	49	49½	
3⅝	1⅛	vjReadg Co		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	6	209	21	20⅛	20¼	— ⅞
4⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind	1	82	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	16½	Reed Tool	11	14	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	6	3	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .66	4	37	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	Reliab St .60	7	2	6	6	6	
18¼	10¼	RelianEl .90	5	32	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅛	Relia pf1.60		1	28	28	28	— ½
8½	4¼	RellGp .20p		2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16½	7⅝	ReG pfC.65p		4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Republic Cp	4	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	3	83	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
10⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	8	40	8	7⅞	7⅞	
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	17	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	3	100	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p	10	18	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
81½	47⅞	Revlon 1.20	18	133	70¾	70¼	70⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Rexham .20	7	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24¾	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	7	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
60⅞	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	166	53⅞	53	53⅛	— ⅛
68½	52½	Reyln pf2.25		37	58	57⅝	57⅝	— 1⅛
24¼	14⅝	JaynMet 1a	4	128	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		1	54	54	54	
10⅛	7	ReynSec .40	6	12	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
12¼	9¼	Richardsn 1	10	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	10	65	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
14⅞	10¾	Richmnd .80	8	42	13¼	12⅛	12⅞	
17⅛	10¼	RegelT 1.30	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	7	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.80		24	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15¼	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	13	132	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	11½	RivianF .90	9	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	26	7	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
23⅞	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	5	12	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9⅞	Robins .24a	10	136	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17¼	10¾	RochG 1.28b	6	17	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	RochTel .76	9	30	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	Rockowr .52	2	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	RockwlInt 2	8	132	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
62	50	Rklnt pf4.75		2	60	59½	59½	— 1
22½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	21	12	72⅞	72⅛	72⅞	+ ⅜
11	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40		32	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
22⅞	11¼	Rollins .30	12	56	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
8⅛	4⅞	Ronson .14p	22	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	9⅛	Roper 1.20		35	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	10	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
48¼	27⅛	Rosario .40b	17	114	39¾	38	38⅛	— 1⅝
19¼	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	3	36	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
39¼	24⅛	RoylD 3.16e	3	267	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45t	9	36	5½	5⅝	5½	
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	31	124	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	26	28	21½	21	21	— ½
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	6	68	20¼	18⅞	18¾	— 1½
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	22	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
9	3¾	Ryder Sys		168	6⅞	6¾	6¾	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41¾	25	SabineR .56	10	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	14	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
52¾	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	12	47	47¼	46⅞	47	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—
34½	26½	StJcMin 1.20	6	164	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	SILSaF 2.50	7	6	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		20	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
29½	19½	SIRegP 1.40	5	254	30	29⅛	29⅛	
7¾	3½	Salant .24b	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	10¾	SanDGs 1.20	11	62	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		44	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
14¾	5¾	SJuanR .80t	7	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
30⅞	24¼	SFelnd 1.80	7	111	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	7⅛	SFelnd pl.50		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	135	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		15	4	4	4	
8¾	6½	SavanE .48r	4	137	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3½	1⅛	SavA Stop		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	9	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7¾	1¾	SavinB Mch	5	32	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	15	65	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
6	2⅝	Schaefer Co		2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
67½	44½	ShergPl .88	20	157	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
30⅝	15½	SchlitzBr .62	18	337	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
93½	69	Schlumb .60	24	220	80½	78⅝	78⅝	— 1⅝
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	3	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9¾	7¼	Scot Lad Fd	4	33	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	7	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	ScottFor .68	8	79	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	577	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	5	Scottys .10	11	28	8½	8¼	8¼	—
15	8¾	ScovnMfg 1		960	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
6½	4	ScudDuoVl		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
8½	7¼	Scud pf.82k		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
24⅛	10¼	Sea Cont .30	4	26	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—
31½	19	SeabCL 1.40	5	62	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .14t	6	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	3	17	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Seagrave	17	1	6	6	6	
14⅝	7	SealoPw .80	8	11	13	13	13	
25¾	13⅞	SearleG .52	10	870	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
74⅝	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	21	469	59	57¾	58	— ⅝
4	1⅜	Seatrain Lin	81	74	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .13	8	178	30	28⅛	28⅞	— 1⅛
7⅛	3¼	SvcCplnl .10	5	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	5	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3¾	Shakspre .28	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
57¾	39¼	SheJOil 2.60	6	64	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
37½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	4	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
10½	4½	ShellrGl .56	4	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17¾	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	8	32	39⅛	39	39	— ⅜
15⅛	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	43	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	SignalCo .90	5	72	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
17¾	14	Signal pf		3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
41½	25¼	SignodeCp 1	12	10	35	35	35	
9⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	10	41	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
24	12	Simm .88a	13	4	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	8¼	SimpPat .40	19	160	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	9½	SingerCo .40		x96	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
39	27½	Singr pl3.50		x12	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	
28⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .60	9	125	22	19¾	20	— 2¼
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	12	60	59⅞	59⅞	—
11¼	6⅝	Skil Corp	158	19	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	64	79	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
11	7⅛	SmithAO .60	56	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	15⅛	SmithInt .36	9	258	29⅛	27⅜	27⅜	— 1⅝
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	12	82	50	49	49	— 1
13⅛	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
16	10½	Smucker .80	8	8	13	13	13	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SolaBas .60	4	33	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int		4	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	28	2433	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
36	28¾	SoLin 3.15e	7	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
9½	4½	SOS Con .34	5	x19	7	7	7	— ⅛
16⅛	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	8	110	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
16¼	9½	Soucrin 1.56	7	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Southdowl	2	110	8½	7¾	7⅞	
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		18	19½	19	19	— ½
16	9½	SocstBkg .80	8	22	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	5	6	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
21½	16¼	ScCalE 1.68	5	85	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SouthCo 1.30	7	375	12½	12¼	12¼	
30½	23⅞	SolnGE 2.28	7	9	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
59½	41	SoNRcs 1.65	9	64	53⅛	52¼	53	— ⅞
34	28⅞	SoNETl 2.84	10	8	32¼	32	32	— ¼
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z2500	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
31⅛	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	11	60	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
56⅜	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	25	48⅛	47⅝	48	
5¾	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
32	17¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
27½	15¼	Southld .40b	14	69	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	18	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
17	12½	SwtFl pf1.50		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	45	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛N
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	12	46	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	25¾	SperryR .76	11	167	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	— 1
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El	7	77	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	15	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	14¾	SquarD 1.10	13	71	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	15	79	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.68	7	x42	59¼	58	58	— 1⅛
23⅝	19¾	StPbor 1.92a		30	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	52½	StBrand 2.28	15	485	68⅞	67	67	— 2
50⅝	28¾	StBPaint .32	25	13	41¼	40¼	40¼	— 1
33	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	5	410	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
53¼	35	StdOilInd 2	8	893	47¾	46	46	— 1⅛
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	313	80½	78	78⅛	— 2⅝
55	50	SO On pf3.75		z10	52	52	52	— ½
11¾	6⅝	StdPress .40	6	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .65	8	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Standex .56	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	13	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
4½	1½	StaMut Inv		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
94½	48	StautCh 2.40	9	46	79½	78	78	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Sterchl .48	8	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	12	349	17⅞	16½	16½	— 1⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	24	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	7	62	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
26⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	7	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	10	StokVC 1.10	5	10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	10¼	StokVC pf 1		z100	11½	11½	11½	
72½	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	10	6	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ¼
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	24	12	11½	11½	+ ½
20¼	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	Storge Tech	7	71	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	6¼	StridRite .70	7	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
42	19	StrWor 1.32	11	5	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
31½	16	SIW pfA1.40		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
3¼	1¾	Suave Shoe	7	25	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11¼	SubProGs 1	6	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30		4	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9⅝	Sun Chm .48	8	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	30	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
40½	32⅞	Sun O pf2.25		27	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
21¾	11⅞	Sunbeam 1	11	22	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— 1
26⅞	17⅝	Sundstrd .88	7	83	20	19⅝	20	
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		1	37	37	37	+ ¼
16½	9	SunshMg .36	18	63	13	12⅞	13	— ⅜
26⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	8	168	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	14	2	210½	210½	210½	— ½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	12	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Superscpe	4	21	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	SutroMr .25e	22	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	4	Swank .45	6	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	46	19⅛	17¼	18	
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		3	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Systron Don	74	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	7	9	20	20	20	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3	3	3	
8½	5	Talley .60	5	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Talleyp fB 1		6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8¼	9½	TampoEl 1.84	10	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	10	122	37⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	4	Tappan .20		14	5½	5⅛	5½	
8⅛	4⅝	Technicolr	6	38	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	9	99	8½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
41⅛	18⅝	Tektronx .20	11	36	35	34	34¼	— ⅜
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	9	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
25¼	9⅛	Teledyn .37t	7	98	18⅞	18	18	— 1
62½	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		3	59½	58½	59⅛	+ ½
9½	1⅛	Teleprmpt		348	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
3⅛	⅞	Telex Cp	18	111	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
27⅜	19¼	Tennco 1.76	7	383	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
3⅛	¾	Tennco wt A		105	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		12	94	92¾	92¾	— 2
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	117	15¾	15¼	15¼	
28⅜	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	517	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
40	28¾	TexCom .90	13	9	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
37⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	7	217	29½	28¾	28¾	— 1½
28	26⅞	TxET pf2.87		23	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	6	61	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	23⅞	Texcglf 1.20	6	118	31⅞	31¾	31½	— ⅜
14	8¾	Texaslnd 1b	13	11	12¾	12¾	12½	
119⅛	61	TexInst 1	32	338	90⅛	89¼	89⅞	— ¾
10⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	5	240	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
21½	14½	TexOGs .01b	7	5911	14⅞	14	14	— ⅞
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	14	3	16R	16½	16½	
25¾	17⅛	TexUt 1.24	9	2750	18½	17⅛	18⅛	— ¾
8½	2¾	Zexfi Ind		9	6	6	6	— ½
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	63	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .78	4	52	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅞
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	21	28	39¾	39	39	— ⅜
11	5	Thomln .48b	15	39	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
8¼	4⅛	ThomJW .50	9	123	6⅞	6⅝	6⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	ThriftDo .40	12	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅛	10⅛	Tl Corp 1	16	29	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
42½	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	17	36¾	35¾	35¾	— 1⅜
16⅛	7⅛	Tigerint .48	12	131	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
61	24¾	TimeInc 2	12	185	59	56⅝	56⅜	— 2¾
19⅞	16⅛	TimeMir .50	16	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
40	24⅛	Timkn 2.20a	7	41	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅝
13⅞	9⅛	Tish Rlty		11	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ¼
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
22¾	16⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	11	19	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— 1
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅞	13⅞	TraneCo .96	11	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.60	13	22	31¾	30¾	31	
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		135	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16¼	11	TWA pf 2		6	11	11	11	— ⅜
13⅞	7⅛	TranWF .16	7	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .52	11	1071	8¾	8½	8¼	—
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	10	96	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Transcn .45	8	16	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—
19⅞	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	24	16	15⅞	15⅞	
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	19	333	21¾	21½	21⅝	
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		1	30½	30½	30½	
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		66	6⅝	6¼	6½	—
22⅝	16	TriCon 1.25e		56	19⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	TriSou Mtge		40	2¼	2	2⅛	
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13	5⅛	TrianPtc .40	73	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
31	9½	Trinitylnd 1	5	38	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— 1⅛
26	13⅞	Tropican .20	17	16	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ¼
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	7	171	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—
66	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		3	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	79	11	10⅞	10⅞	
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	6	296	12⅞	11½	11½	— 1
19⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e		22	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
24½	13½	TylrCp .60	4	48	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¾	13⅜	UAL In .60a	11	543	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
25½	13¼	UAL pf.40		5	23	23	23	
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	31	20½	20¾	20⅝	
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
27	25½	UGI pf2.75		z200	26½	26½	26½	+ 1
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	49	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3	1¼	UMET Tr		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	3	30	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92	8	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
10⅞	6⅞	UnBanc .84b	8	99	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
75	37¼	UnCamp 2	12	77	75⅝	74⅝	74⅞	— ⅜
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	385	62⅛	60½	60½	— 2⅛
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	9	12	11⅜	11	11⅛	
3⅞	2½	Union Corp	10	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
47	38	UnEl pl4.50		z100	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
26⅜	23¾	UnEl pf2.72		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Un Fidelity	11	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	32½	UnOCal 1.78	6	213	48⅞	48⅛	48½	
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		77	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅝
82¾	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	116	65	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅝
3¼	1¾	Uniona Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal 7.0	6	x121	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		y130	74½	73¾	73½	+ 1
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		15	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		35	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	U FinCal .60	5	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	102	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	Un Guarnty	15	25	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	5	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Unitind .36b	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitIn pf.42		4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	UnitInn .10		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13½	12	UnitMM .80	7	24	12⅛	12	12	
20	8	Un Nuclr	183	66	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	UnitPk Min		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	43	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	11	17	30⅞	30½	30½	— ¼
17¼	12½	USFoS 1.50e		10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	16	64	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		3	23	22	22	+ ½
7⅛	3⅝	US Home		90	6⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20r		110	4½	4⅜	4½	
14	9¼	USLeasg .28	7	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅞	US Shoe .95	6	27	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	
65⅝	38¾	US Stl 2.80	5	518	63¾	62⅛	62¼	— 1¼
22	13¼	USTobac .90	11	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
62⅞	31¾	Unit Tech 2	8	349	53	52¼	52¼	— 1½
140¾	86¾	UnTech pf 8		35	123½	123¼	123¼	+ ½
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	6	353	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅝	16⅞	UnT 2pf1.50		8	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
9½	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	2	27½	27½	27½	
18	11½	UOP .90	5	46	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	152	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
17½	10	USLIFE .30	5	248	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	37	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	USM stpf.20	4	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
16¾	14½	USM pf.50		z120	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
74⅛	39½	UtahInt 1	15	1172	60⅛	59½	59½	— ⅝
29⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.35	9	89	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
29⅞	27⅜	UtPL pf2.90		19	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	—
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	136	20	18½	18½	— ⅝

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18½	6⅞	Varian .20	12	122	13½	13	13	— ⅛
5¼	3	Vendo Co		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2	Venice .20	26	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	303	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26¾	13½	VF Corp 1	8	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
18	2¼	Viacom Inl	9	103	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	VcE w 1.13	7	443	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
83	70	VaEP pf8.84		z100	85	84	85	+ 1½
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z30	72½	72½	72½	+ 1⅛
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z350	72¼	71¼	71¼	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z20	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—
53	41	VaEP pf5		z70	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z140	44½	44½	44½	— 1½
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z100	41	41	41	
27¾	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90		14	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅞	Vornado Inc	12	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15½	8¾	VSI Corp .60	5	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
36¼	23½	VulMar 1.80	6	14	33¾	33	33¼	— ⅜

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	12¼	Wachova .76	9	22	19¾	19½	19⅝	
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		8	43½	43	43	
4⅝	2⅛	WachRl .04p		6	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—
13	10	Walgreen 1	9	12	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
44	27⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅝	9½	WalMart .12	24	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅛	WangL .19	13	35	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
11⅞	4⅝	Ward Foods	24	7	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .80	18	6	9	9	9	
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	112	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		3	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
39½	25	WarnerL .92	15	348	31⅝	30	30	— 1⅛
22¾	13⅝	WarnS 1.20	7	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—
20⅞	17	WashGs 1.88	4	17	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
15⅝	12½	WashStl 1e	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19½	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	12	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	8	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38¾	11⅞	WatknJ .20e	15	41	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
5	3	WayGos .40		4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
7½	3⅛	Wean Unit	5	11	5	5	5	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	Wee pf1.89k		4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—
7⅝	4½	Woolhrd .40	6	1	6	6	6	
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	45	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9½	6½	WellMcL .60	10	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkl .60	8	13	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Welbilt Corp		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—
20½	12⅛	WellFgo .96	6	40	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		28	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z10	49	49	49	— 1
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	7	13	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40e	9	377	7⅝	7½	7½	—
27⅝	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	22	21⅞	21½	21½	—
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	6	45	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	8	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—
14⅝	8¾	WnPubih .80	5	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—
15⅞	9⅛	WnUnion 1.40	47	140	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	54	54	54	
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	33	679	15⅝	15	15	—
50½	39	Wst E pf3.80		z30	47¾	47¼	47¼	+
31	17¼	Wslvco 1.40	5	28	27	26¼	26⅜	—
17	12	Waybrg 1.78	7	6	15¾	15½	15½	—
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	25	200	38⅛	37¾	38¼	+
23⅝	10¼	WhelFry .40	11	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	49	19¾	18¾	18¾	—
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z200	47½	47¼	47¼	+
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	40	16	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	—
22⅝	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	42	20¼	19⅝	20	
35½	33½	WhiCn pfA 3		1	35	35	35	
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	8	66	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	9	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
15	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	77	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
4¼	2⅝	WicbdtSt .28	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	25¼	WilmsCo .60	5	250	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
34	29¾	WilmsCo wt		17	39	36⅞	36⅞	—
40	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	13	27	39¾	39¼	39¼	—
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		222	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	77	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z30	95¼	95¼	95¼	+
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	57	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+
16¾	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
27⅛	17½	Witco 1.20	6	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—
3⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	14	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .56	8	6	14½	14¼	14¼	—
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	145	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—
17⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	115	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
29	27	Wolw pf2.20		1	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	5	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	5	55¼	55	55	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		21	3⅛	3	3	

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87⅛	50¾	XeroxCp 1	17	549	56¼	55	55	— 1¼
12½	7¼	XTra 2.47t	4	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	6⅛	Yates Ind	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
13	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅞	9⅝	ZeteCorp .76	8	57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
16	9	Zale pfA .80		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+
15½	14½	ZapataCp n		62	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
6⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	51	180	23⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
22⅛	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	11	72	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 19, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2350	Abby Glen	435	420	420	—10
4385	Abitibi	$10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
200	Acklands	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
45	Acres Ltd	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1925	Agnico E	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
556	Alta Gas A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
100	Alta Nat	$21¼	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
2300	Algo Cent	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
2400	Alliance B	415	405	405	
50	Alminex	$5	5	5	— ¼
600	Atco A	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
800	Banister C	$8	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
675	Bank N S	$44¼	44⅛	44⅛	
2500	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7781	Bell Canad	$43⅝	43⅜	43½	
4416	Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
350	Block Bros	330	325	330	+ 5
4427	Bovis Cor	135	125	126	— 7
400	Bramalea	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2631	Brameda	80	79	80	+ 2
480	BC Phone	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
1100	Brunswk	410	410	410	— 5
1130	Budd Auto	$5	490	5	
1625	Burns Fds	$9⅛	9	9	
6100	Cad Frv	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1271	Cal Pow A	$26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
2950	Camflo	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
1250	Campau A	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1125	C Pakrs C	$20½	20½	20½	
300	Can Perm	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
600	C Tung	325	315	315	—15
394	C Cablesy	$14	14	14	+ ¼
315	Cdn Cel	495	495	495	
100	CGE	$22½	22½	22½	+ 1½
2989	C Imp Bank	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1500	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
385	Cdn Tire A	$49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
125	C Utiles	$8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
300	Canbra	315	315	315	—10
4630	Cassiar	$6¾	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
875	Cleanese	475	470	470	— 5
2692	Chieftan D	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1500	Coch Will	72	71	71	— 1
15100	C Holiday I	340	335	335	— 5
100	Con Bldg	275	275	275	— 5
13700	Con Distrb	310	295	300	
6075	Cons Gas	$13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
200	Conwest	325	225	325	
475	Craigmt	425	425	425	— 5
100	Crush Intl	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
810	Denison	$57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
1800	Dicknsn	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
320	Dofasco A	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
304	Dom Store	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
500	Du Pont	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
50	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
603	East Mal	335	335	335	— 5
300	Emco	$8⅞	8¼	8¼	
1010	Falcon C	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
268	Falcon	$35	35	35	— ⅛
300	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7200	Francana	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25	Fruehauf	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
600	G Distrb A	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
1000	Gnt Mascl	57	56	56	— 2
1800	Gibraltar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Gbodyear	$15	15	15	
800	Granduc	110	105	105	—10
900	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1000	Gt Paper	$23½	23	23½	
188	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
700	Guar Trst	$6	5⅞	6	
1950	Hawker S	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
1100	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6	
3300	Houston O	149	143	149	— 1
6221	H Bay Co	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
200	Huron Erl	$23	23	23	+ 1
1200	IAC	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1000	Indusmin	$9	9	8	
400	Inland Gas	$9¼	9	9¼	
500	Int Mogul	320	315	315	+10
5035	Intpr Pipe	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
615	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12	Jannock	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4250	Kaiser Re	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6535	Kaps Tran	280	270	280	
2160	Kerr A A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
2030	Koffler A	360	355	355	—10
450	Labatt A	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
1600	LOnt Cem	335	330	330	
425	LL Lac	151	151	151	—
83	Lcb Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1000	Mclan H A	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
1100	Madsen	55	55	55	
600	Malgmi A	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	
17409	Moore	$45¾	44⅝	44⅞	— 1⅛
1325	Nranda A	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
1135	Nor Elect	$27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
1150	Nowsco W	$18½	18	18½	— ⅛
1920	OSF Ind	295	290	290	—10
410	Orchan	250	245	245	
2175	Pamour	$5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1200	PanCan P	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
319	Patino N V	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
300	Pembin A	335	335	335	
200	Pembin B	350	350	350	—10
100	Petrolina	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
450	Pine Point	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
250	Placer	$19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
300	Que Sturg	205	205	205	
200	Redpath A	$24	24	24	— ⅛
7800	Reed Osir A	$6	6	6	
4232	Revnu Prp	88	85	87	
409	Rothman	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6450	Scotts	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8154	Shell Can	$17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
6717	Sherritt A	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
275	Siebens	$13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
300	Sigma	$27	27	27	— ⅛
1425	Simpsons	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3600	Simpson S	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
533	Slater Stl	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
900	Siaf W Con	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
1043	Southm A	$25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$8⅞	8¾	8	— ⅛
2530	Stelco A	$30¼	29¾	30	— ½
2850	Steep R	131	130	130	— 2
31500	Sundale O	$6⅞	6¼	6½	
1500	Teck Cor A	350	300	330	—10
1500	Teck Cor B	270	260	260	
100	Teledyne	$5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1241	Texaco	$39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
7131	Thom N A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3570	Tor Dm Bk	$43	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
152	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
1653	Trans Mt	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17978	TrCan PL	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1434	Un Carbid	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
1543	UGas A	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2400	Union Oil	$9	8¾	9	
2300	U Keno	$10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2522	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1000	Upp Can	115	113	113	— 2
500	Van Der	365	365	365	
3500	Voyager P	$9⅛	9	9	
23	Weldwod	$10⅛	10⅛	10	— ⅛
4825	Wstburne	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2700	West Mine	210	197	197	— 8
400	Westmse	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
2350	Westen	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
725	Woodwd A	$20⅛	20	20	—
435	Yk Bear	235	230	235	
500	Yukon C	107	107	107	+ 2

Total sales 1,760,666 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 19, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	41½	41⅞
1st Bk Sy	38	38¾
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	14⅞	15⅛
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	31	32½
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅞
Va N Bnk	14¼	15¾
Insurance		
Fd UnLf	17½	18
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	3⅞	4⅛
AVM Co	2	2¾
Acushnt	11½	12¼
Addisn W	9⅜	9¾
Adv Ros	1⅞	2⅛
Adv Ros	1⅞	2⅛
Alico Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	1⅝	2
Am Exp	31¼	31¾
Am Finl	10⅞	11¼
Am Furn	3	3⅜
Am Greet	8¾	9⅛
Am Telev	12	12¾
Am Weld	8½	9½
Amlr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4¾	5⅛
Anheus B	31½	32
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWlG	16⅛	15⅝
Arvida	5	5⅝
AsCC Bot	13½	14¼
AtlGas Lt	12⅛	12½
Baird At	2⅞	3⅛
Balt PnIC	10¼	11
Bang Hy	11¼	12
Bkam Plt	6⅝	6⅞
Bassett F	16½	17¼
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	35½	36¼
Bibb Co	6¾	7¼
Bird Sen	43½	45½
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Blck Hills	23½	25
Benza Int	2¼	2½
Booz AH	5⅝	6⅛
Braden	3¾	4¼
Brinks	10¾	11¼
Brks Sca	13¼	14½
Brwning	3⅛	3½
Buckb M	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	9½	9⅞
Burn Sim	5½	6
CalWSv	23¼	25¼
Cempl Ch	1⅞	2⅜
Conrad H	1¼	1⅝
Cap Swst	4⅝	5⅛
Capln Air	2⅝	3
Cap Tec	3	3¾
Care Cp	2	2¾
CenVl PS	19⅝	20⅛
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼
Chesa Ut	9	10
Chi Bridg	61½	63
Chltn Cp	2⅞	4⅝

Stock	Bid	Ask
ChrisSe	116⅛	119½
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	27	29½
CitznUt B	28⅝	28⅞
Clark Ml	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	8	8½
Colu Vent	3	3¾
Com Cir	14¼	15
Coml Sh	19	20½
Comw Pa	24½	25¼
Con Pap	41¼	42¼
Craw Co	8½	9½
Cross Co	12¼	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Den	2	2⅜
Data 100	9⅞	10⅞
Davt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2¾	3¼
DeKlb Ag	32¼	33¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	26	26¾
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det InlBr	28¾	29¾
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dixn Cru	15¾	16½
Docutel	8¼	8⅝
Dollar G	7⅛	7½
Dorch G	10¼	10½
Dow Jone	24½	25½
Dovle DB	10¼	10TV
Dunkin D	4¾	5⅛
Duriron	18	19
Eberlin In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24¾	25¾
ElPas El	10	10⅜
Elba Syst	4¼	5
Elder Be	4¾	5⅛
Elec Nucl	8⅛	8⅝
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅜
Energy C	3¼	3¾
Enhvistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	15⅜	17⅛
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	17¾	18½
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	2	2⅝
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Flcknar	21⅞	22⅞
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	12¾	13⅛
Frmigli	⅝	1
Fotomat	8⅞	9¼
Frkln Cp	3¾	4⅛
Frnkln El	7⅝	8⅛
Frnd Ice	24	24¾
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	7¼	8
Graph Cn	11½	12
Green Mt	7⅞	8⅜
Grey Adv	7	7½
Gull Intst	9½	10¼
Gvreen	3⅝	3⅞
Harper R	7	7½
Henred F	14	14¾
Holcbm	1¾	2⅛
Hoover	12⅛	12⅝
Horiz Res	2¼	3¼
Huck Mfg	4¼	5⅛
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Co	3¼	4⅛
Hyatt Int	4	4½
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	7¾	8¾
Intrmk In	2⅜	2⅞
Intrmt G	11¾	12¼
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞

Stock	Bid	Ask
IaSou Ut	22¼	22¾
Jamsby	11¼	12
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅝
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
KMS Ind	3⅝	3¾
Kaisr Stl	36	36½
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	4⅛	4½
Kaman A	17¼	17¾
Kampg A	4¾	5¼
Kate Gre	1½	2
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	5⅝	5¾
Kelly Svc	9⅞	10⅝
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	13½	14⅝
Key CusF	3⅝	3¾
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	12½	13½
Lance In	20¼	21
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lin Bcast	7⅝	8
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	10¼	12¾
Mai Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	44¼	45
Manor C	2⅝	3⅛
Marit Frt	5	5½
Maui LP	8½	9
McCor	33¾	34¾
McQuay	9¼	10½
Measur	14¾	15¼
Medrtn	23½	24¼
Merld In	1⅞	2½
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	2
Midw Gt	13	14
Millipr	47½	51½
Miner In	4⅛	4⅞
Minn Gas	17⅞	17⅞
Miss Vl G	13½	14½
Mrs S Pie	11½	12¼
Monf Col	6	6¾
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	16¾	17¾
Motch M	2½	3½
Mot Club	4⅛	4¾
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	6¼	7
Nat G&O	8	8¾
Nat Lib	3⅝	4
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅝
Nalnw Rl	3¼	4¼
NJ Nat G	11¼	12
Nielsn A	17¼	18¼
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N Eur Oil	30¼	31½
Nortrp Ki	12	13¼
NW NatG	6⅞	7¼
NW PuSv	17⅛	17¾
Noxel Co	9¼	10
Ogilvy M	17⅛	18
Ohio Ferr	14½	15¼
Oil Shale	4½	4¾
Ormont	6½	6⅞
Otter TP	17	17½
ver NA	3¼	3½
Pabst Br	25⅛	25⅞
PacGa R	24⅝	25½
Pakco	1	1¼
Park Dr	21⅞	21½
Parks H	2⅞	3⅛
Pauley P	5⅛	5⅞
Peerl Mf	16¼	17¼
Pa Enler	13¾	14¼
PnzlOH B	12⅝	12⅞

Stock	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	5⅛	5⅝
Petrolt	70½	72
Pettibon	20¼	21¼
Philip L	9¼	9½
Piedmt A	3⅝	4
Pinkrtn	32¼	33½
Pion HiB	23¼	23¾
Pistilin	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2	2¼
Progrp	1¾	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅝	9⅞
P Bennet	26	27
PulD Cap	3¼	4
Qual Inns	1½	2¼
Ragen Pr	2⅞	3⅜
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Co	235	240
Raymnd	8¾	9¼
Recog Eq	6⅜	6⅞
Road Ex	45¾	46½
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3¼	4½
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	14¾	15½
Sadlier	1½	1¼
Scan Dat	1⅝	2⅛
Scripps H	19½	21
Sels Delf	2⅝	3
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅝
Seven U	26¼	27
Snap Tls	28¾	29½
SolldSt Sc	8¾	9¼
S Cal Wat	11	11½
Sw Gs Cp	9¼	9⅝
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	12¼	13
Std Regis	15¾	16½
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	4⅞	5⅝
Strawb Cl	22	23½
Sugdal F	2¾	3¼
Super El	4⅞	5¼
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
Tampax	29¼	32½
Taylr Wi	13½	14
Tech Pub	6¼	7½
Techcra	17	17½
Tecum P	29	31
Tennant	27	29
Tifny Co	7⅝	8⅛
Transo O	10¼	10¾
Trico Pd	28	30
Trifn OG	2½	2⅞
Tyson F	10⅛	10⅝
Un McGil	8½	9½
US Bnknt	3⅞	4¼
US TrkLn	13⅛	13⅝
Up Pen P	16½	17¼
Valley Gs	7¼	7¾
VanD Air	8¼	9
Vance S	2½	3
Valero	6¼	6½
Ventron	20½	21¼
Wads Pu	5¾	6½
Wsh NG	10⅛	10⅝
Webb Re	7	7½
Weco Dvl	2¼	2½
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	2	3
Welling M	6½	7
Well Gar	5¾	6¼
Welsbch	3	3¾
Wstn Mfg	1⅞	2⅛
Westmd	4⅝	4¾
Wisc PL	14⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	21¼	21¾
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt B	17⅞	18½

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 19, 1975

Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	230
Canon	172
Dai Nip. Print.	458
Fuji Bank	325
Fuji Photo	312
Hitachi	152
Honda Motor	520
C. Itoh	371
Japan Air L.	1,600
Kansai El. P.	673
Kao Soap	420
Kirin Brewery	284
Komatsu	395
Kubota	310
Matsu Ind.	501
Matsu E. Wks.	569
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	119
Mitsubi Corp.	443
Mitsui Co.	424
Mitsukoshi	415
Nippon Elec.	167
Sharp	222
Shiseido	1,370
Sony Corp.	3,350
Sumitomo Bk.	332
Taisho Marine	264
Takeda Chem.	215
Teijin	149
Tokio Marine	493
Toray	153
Toyota Motor	609

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36
Albert Heijn	103.50
Algembank	334
Amrobank	74.30
A'dam	140
Fokker	35.10
Heineken	153.30
H.V.A.	62.50
Hol.-Am-H	69
Hoogovens	52.20
K.L.M.	55.60
Pakhoed	145.10
Philips new	24.50
Robeco	183
Rolinco	130
Royal Dutch	97.30
Unilever	107.70
Van Ommer	268
VerMach	176

Brussels

Arbed	4,080
Brux-Lamb	2,165
Cock Ougree	1,062
Electrobel	6,120
GB-Inno-BM	1,980
Hoboken	3,510
Petrofina	5,410
Ph Gevaert	1,208
Soc Générale	2,875
Solvay	2,460
Un Minière	1,358

Frankfurt

AEG	78.30
BASF	140.80
Bayer	117.50
Commerzbk	256.60
Cont. Gumm	76.10
Daimler	311
Demag	164
DeutBank	311.50
DresdeBk	241
Hoechst	133.70
Ges Aktier	71.50
Hoesch	54.40
Karstadt	428.50
Kaufhof	260
KHD	164
Lufthansa	56.50
Mannesmann	269.50
Metallgesell	227.50
Neckermann	102.20
Rheinstahl	62.50
RWE new	123.50
Schering	399.50
Siemens	271.50
Thyssen	86.90
Veba	103.70
Volkswagen	112

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.23
Anglo-Am	£32.50
Barclay Bk	2.55
Beecham Gr	2.80
BICC	1.02
Boots	1.10
Bowater	1.52
Brit-Am Tob	2.72
Brit. Oxyg	0.46
Brit. Pet	5.15
Burmah	0.78
CadburySch	0.45
Charterco	1.80
Courtaulds	1.19
Daggafont	3.18
DeBeer D	2.98
Decca Rec	1.80
Distillers	1.12
Dunlop	0.48
E Rusling	1.77
GEC	1.21
FreeStGed	£29.25
GKN	2.06
Glaxo Gr	3.43
Gold Fields	2.29
Gt Un St	1.66
Guinness	1.09
Hawker-Sidd	2.62
Hudson Bay	£12⅛
Imp Chem	2.58
Imps	0.66
Mar&Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.26
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.69
Rand Mines	3.16
Rank Org	1.29
Royal Dutch	£27.75
R.T.Z.	1.71
Shell	3.25
Thorn (A)	1.63
Tube Invest	2.16
Union Carb	5.25
Vickers	1.25
War Loan	£25⅛
West Deep	£16⅛
West Drief	£42.50
West Hold	£34.00
West Min	1.54
Woolworth	0.46
ZCI	0.52

*Ex-rights.

Milan

Bastogi	1,270
Erba	1,949
Ercole Marelli	500
Fiat	975
Finsider	285
Generali	63,600
IFI	2,120
Italgas	525
Italsider	245.50
LaRinas	79.875
Montedis	493
Olivetti	1,065
Pirelli	785
Snia Visco	1,520
Terni	39.50

Paris

Air Liquide	365
Alimentaire	73
BSN	514
Carrefour	1,896
Cim Lafarge	178
Citroen	43.10
Cie Bancaire	497.80
CFP	138
CGE	300
CCF	143
Ferodo	334.90
Imetal	78.10
L'Oreal	870
Mach Bull	33.40
Michelin	1,164
Moet-Henn	592
Moulinex	332.50
Paribas	174
PUK	112.40
Penarroya	56.90
Perrier	113.20
Peugeot	254
Rh Poulenc	122
Sacilor	77
St Gobain	133
Suez	237
Télémécan	919
Thomson	216.40
Usinor	78.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,055
Buehrle	1,075
B Boveri	1,355
Ciba-Geigy	1,500
Cr Suisse	2,830
Fischer	490
HoffRoch-N	9,600
Nestle	3,150
Sandoz	4,200
S c B Suisse	420
Sulzer	2,230
U B Suisse	2,960

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Asbestos	$20	20	20	— ¼
15535	Bank Mont	$17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
1900	Basic Rcs	$10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
455	Bombard	325	330	330	+ 5
1130	Can Cement	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
400	Cdn Indust	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
250	Canron	$19	18¾	18¾	
1500	Con Bath	$27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
3500	Fnci Col	150	150	150	—10
1000	Gaz Metro	$6	6	6	
150	Imasco	$31¾	31¾	31¾	
1050	Molson A	$21½	21½	21½	
200	Power Co	$9	9	9	— ⅛
560	Royal Bank	$34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
500	Roy Trust A	$22½	22¼	22¼	
1500	Unican Sec	191	190	191	— 9
1700	Zellers	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 218,480 shares.

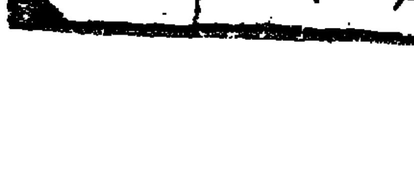
International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	91.90	91.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	[illegible]	113.22	127.97	105.47
Frankfurt	132.63	133.70	147.00	110.56
London 30	293.00	291.70	363.20	146.60
London 500	134.19	134.40	150.14	64.49
Milan	81.17	81.53	105.56	81.17
Paris	125.90	120.10	132.70	99.50
Sydney	263.19	262.01	293.55	209.60
Tokyo (n)	311.50	312.10	333.11	260.24
Tokyo (o)	4,334.56	4,255.60	4,564.52	3,627.04
Zurich	262.70	265.10	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

Baffi Replaces Carli

ROME, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—Paolo Baffi took office today as governor of the Bank of Italy, replacing Guido Carli, who resigned after 15 years in the post.



American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4⅜	AAR Cp .20	83	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	AbrdMf .40b	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	Aberden Pet	11	3	4	4	4	
2⅞	1⅞	Acme Haml	14	5	2	1⅞	2	
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4	1¼	Action Ind	8	46	3	3	3	
1⅜	7-16	ADM Indust		1	1	1	1	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	10	80	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
3¾	2	A&EPlast P	4	50	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	6	212	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Aeronca Inc		14	2	1⅞	2	
3	1¼	AHllCap .08t	7	12	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	9	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25	14⅛	AlanWd .25p	3	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	5	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	5	30	8¼	7⅜	8	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		22	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Allied Art	15	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅞	13⅛	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Altamil Cp	3	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	43	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	2¼	Altec Crp pf		3	5	5	5	— ¼
12¼	6⅞	AlterFds .50	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	Amco Ind	5	137	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
5⅜	1⅜	AHessLL wt		87	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅝	Am Agronca	5	23	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
8⅞	5	AmBilirt .50	7	6	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
½	3-16	ACenMtg wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6½	5	AContrl .20b	7	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Am Flotch		6	3⅛	3	3	
13⅞	9⅞	A GarPd .30	5	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	8	6⅛	5¾	5¾	
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .25r	2	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	23	16⅛	15½	15½	
19⅝	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	10	15	15	15	
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		15	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
34½	27¼	AmPetrof 2	4	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		38	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2	A SafEq .11t	17	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
4	1⅜	AmTrain Sv		3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	AmUHlS .72		3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	23	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	1⅜	AndreR .20e	9	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	4¼	Anixter .16	4	41	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
6	1⅛	Anken .03e	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Anthony .30t	7	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
24½	12⅞	Aquit Ca .30	17	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		91	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	80	17½	15¾	16½	— 1¼
5¼	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	3	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		28	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	Arwood .20e	3	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅜	Asamera .25	6	78	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	AshlOil Can	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Aspro .40b	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅜	1	Astrex Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		44	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
8⅜	6¼	Atlas CM B	9	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		38	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¾	12⅞	Augatinc .15	11	23	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	Austral Oil	11	258	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Auto Train	26	8	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¾	Autmat Rad		41	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	AutmSvc .20	8	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30⅞	9⅛	AVC Cp .10r	4	28	21⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		27	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼
6⅜	3⅜	Aydin Cp	5	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¾	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	4	6	5¾	5¾	
6⅜	3⅛	BakerM .15r	5	40	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6	4	BaldwS .44e		1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅜	BahFd 1.72e		9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10⅜	4⅞	BanstrCH Lt		61	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ½
2¼	1½	Barclay .04e	8	7	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	5	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		9	4	4	4	
8¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		35	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Barry R .24t	5	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	11	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	8	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2¾	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	5	22	2	2	2	
6¼	1⅜	Benrus Crp	9	32	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
4⅜	1⅞	Berg Ent		1	3	3	3	
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	13	15	7¾	7½	7½	
2⅞	1⅜	BernzOmat		6	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	BervenC .12	46	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	BethCp .10e	7	24	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅝	5¾	Bic Pen .36	11	7	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	12¼	Big Ber 1.20	5	15	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	BigVSu .10e	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10¼	5⅞	BinnySm .60	5	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
3¼	1½	Blount .08	5	9	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	5	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	8	32	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ¾
10⅛	4½	Bowne .20	9	21	10¾	10⅜	10½	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	450	15⅜	14½	14⅞	— ½
25⅞	7⅞	BradRa .05e	8	25	18½	18	18	— ⅛
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	15	30	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	21	2	3	3	3	
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	21	11⅞	11¾	11½	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	3	19	21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
3	2	BrownCo wt		6	2⅜	2½	2½	
15⅞	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	11	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		10	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
⅝	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Buehler Co	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅞	4⅞	Buell In .30b	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3⅝	Buildex .32	4	5	4	4	4	
12	7½	Bundy 1.08		1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
5½	1⅜	Burgess Ind	8	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	5¾	Burnsint .60	9	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
7	3⅞	Bush Univ	19	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	Butlerint .50	3	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	14¾	Buttes G Oil	4	76	18½	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅞

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	7	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1¾	Cagles In A		17	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	7	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
7⅞	3⅞	Calcomp		37	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	8	17	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
9-16	7⅛	CaChbA .25e	4	23	4⅛	4 1-16	4 1-16	— 1-16
20¾	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	7	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	14	16	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4½	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	7	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	41	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
63	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	29	35½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Capehart Cp		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1¾	CapitlFd .16	6	23	2	2	2	— ⅛
48⅞	18	Carbnl 1.20	4	94	33⅝	31¼	31¾	— 2¼
19⅞	18½	Carbonln wt		1	16½	16½	16½	— 2
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	6	13	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	322	73	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅞	CaroPlpl 1	8	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Carr wt		1	½	½	½	
3⅞	1¼	Carrols Dev		3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18⅜	10½	Castle AMsl	3	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
1¾	⅞	Castleton In	37	37	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	7	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	9	11½	11½	11½	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z20	33½	33½	33½	— ½
4¼	3¼	CentSeg .30e		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	16	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Cenvill Com		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		15	¾	¾	¾	
2⅝	1	Cetec Corp	9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	7	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		102	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	1⅞	Chartr Med	6	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	CHB Fd .57t	3	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	7	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Chem Exp		100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20⅝	15¼	ChlRiv 1.60a	8	4	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	7½	Chieftn Dev	116	19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
12⅞	2⅞	Child World	9	14	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
2⅞	11-16	Christian Co	29	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1	½	CIMtgGr wt		5	¾	¾	¾	
3⅞	1⅝	Cinerama		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9	5⅜	Circle K .30	6	15	6⅜	6	6	
1⅛	¼	CitizMtgl wt		15	¼	¼	¼	
7⅞	4⅛	CityGsFl .60	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	8⅞	CK Petrolm	7	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Klark Gr .30	9	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
9	2⅞	Clarkson .36	7	6	8⅛	8	8	
6¾	5⅝	Clausng .59e	4	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	CMI Corp	7	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	1⅞	CMI Inv wt		21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	3	Coechm .10e	10	25	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	CofiMat .29r	11	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Cohu In .35r	34	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	ColeNat .60	5	34	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
15	5⅜	Coleman .44	24	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	40	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
33¾	24¾	Cominco 2e	6	6	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	35	3	3	3	
12⅞	8⅝	ComlAlli .30	8	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	11⅞	ComlMtl .60	2	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9	4½	CoPsycC .20	6	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	CompPS 1.62	6	10	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
7⅞	3⅞	Compo Ind		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	34	6	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	⅜	Comput Inv		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 5-16
8¼	5¾	Conchem .40	6	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7⅜	2	Condec Crp	3	33	6⅛	6	6⅛	
1¾	1	Conroy Inc		6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Con Oil Gas	9	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	9	5	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
1⅛	⅛	Conl Mater		4	1	1	1	
1	⅛	Conf Tel wt		16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅜	5⅝	Cook EI .40	7	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20¼	10	Cook Ind .40	4	69	19½	17¾	18⅝	— 1⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅞	Cordon Intl		10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18¾	11¾	Core Labs	8	9	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅜	Corenco .80	4	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¾
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	11	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
2⅛	1	Cott Corp	14	25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		5	¾	¾	¾	+ 1-16
17⅛	4⅝	CoxCbl .Com	17	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7½	2	Craig Corp	6	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	CramrE .11t	18	6	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Crest Foam	28	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Crompton		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
36¼	19⅜	Cross AT .84	12	48	30⅛	29½	29½	— ¾
21½	14½	CwnCPs .60r	3	5	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Crown In .20	6	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	8	6	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
6⅞	3¾	CrutcR .55e	11	61	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	5	30	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
8⅜	6⅝	CSE Cp .40	4	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	3¾	Cubic Co .20		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	6¾	CW Tran .40	6	8	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	2½	Damson Oil	24	15	4	4	4	
37⅜	20	Daniell .28b	8	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
33	4¾	Data Doumt	5	6	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	55	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5⅜	DayMin .10e		10	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
1	½	DCL Inc		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	+ 1-16
5⅛	2½	DeJurA .10e	19	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Del Labs .24	5	1	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		12	¾	¾	¾	
8¼	5⅜	Doltn Fd .54	12	1	8	8	8	
14⅝	7⅛	DTalEz .20e	6	185	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¾
2⅛	1	DeRose Ind		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3½	Dev Cp Am		13	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
24⅞	16½	DiamM Dril	5	72	20⅞	21⅛	21½	
3¼	1⅝	Diebold VC		8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	9	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅜	7½	DillardSt .40	7	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
1¼	7-16	Diodes Inc		15	1	1	1	
3⅝	1⅛	Discount Fab	4	4	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
38½	15⅝	Diversey .70	9	55	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
7⅛	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	6	22	9	9	9	
32¼	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	26	30¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
9⅞	5⅜	DowneyS .30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	6	8	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Dunlop .06e		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
25	17⅞	DuplxPd .60	2	26	15⅜	14¼	14⅜	— 1⅛
8⅜	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	9	25	3	3	3	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Dynell .14t	22	11	6¼	6	6	— ¼

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10	3¼	ErlSchob .36	26	19	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	65	14⅞	13¾	13¾	— 1
28½	15⅞	EasonO .10r	10	45	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅝
3¼	2⅛	EazorEx .16	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¼	3½	Ecodyne	11	14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	2	3	18¼	18	18	— ¼
4½	1	Edmos Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
7¼	2⅝	Edo Corp	10	21	6	6	6	
13⅞	4⅛	Edwrds .30e	5	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3⅞	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	Elcor Chm	9	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	El Hose .40	5	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	6	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16¼	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	4	9	8¾	8	— ⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9¼	2½	EssexCh .28	7	41	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Executn .23t		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅞	1⅞	Fab Ind	12	5	4	4	4	
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	8	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4½	2½	Fairfld Nob	13	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	16¾	FalconS .40	4	78	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	— ⅞
8	3⅝	FannyF .42t	17	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Fash Fabric		9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	FayDrg .06e	10	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
5	2	Fed Rsrces		18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
22½	16¾	FedMart .60	5	1	19	19	19	— ¼
12⅝	6⅛	Felmnt .12e	9	9	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Felsway .32	5	x1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3½	2	Fibrobrd wt		7	2½	2½	2½	
11⅝	4	FidlcG 1.36e	5	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2	1-16	FidelcGr wt		1	1-32	1-32	1-32	— 1-32
6¼	2¾	Filmways	5	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¼	FstDenv Mt		17	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Fst Denv wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	5	2	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	1¼	Fst Va Mtg		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅞	⅛	FstVaMt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
13⅝	4⅞	FischrP .38t	8	21	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
4	⅞	Flagstaff	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	
4¾	4⅞	Flavorind n		27	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+ 1⅛
1½	¾	Flock Ind		23	1	1	1	
2¾	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	FlaRck .10e	21	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Flowers .22	7	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
26¼	10⅝	FlukeJ .72t	8	17	21⅜	20½	20½	— ¾
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	105	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
5¾	3½	Foodrm .15e	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Foote Mini	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3	Forest City		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Forest Labs		2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	9	30	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2½	2	Franklin Rl		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	7¼	Frantz .56a	5	8	9½	9	9	— ⅝
34	21⅛	Fresnillo 1b	5	10	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
4	4¼	Friedm .18a	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Frier Ind		2	2½	2½	2½	
13⅞	6⅞	Frigtmp .55r	8	13	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	6⅞	Frigitronic	25	32	12½	12	12	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Frontier Air	5	9	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	FrontAir wt		12	1¾	1¼	1¼	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4¼	Gabriel .05e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	4¼	Gabriel .05e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¼	4½	Galaxy Cpt		2	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
3	1⅞	Garcia Corp	12	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5	3	Garlng .07p	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅞	14⅜	Gearhart .40	9	82	32½	31	31	— 1⅜
1¾	13-16	Gen Buildrs		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	10½	Gen Ed Svc	5	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅝
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Gen Resrch		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅞	2⅜	Generics Cp	11	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3¾	1½	Geon Ind		22	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
12⅜	7	Giant Y .49a	23	103	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
1⅞	9-16	Gilbert Cos	10	5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
5⅞	2½	GIT Rlt .95e	5	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Gladding Cp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	3	14	27¾	27	27	— ¾
10⅛	4⅞	GlenDis .23t	14	5	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
8⅝	3½	Globeind .40	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt .24	47	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	86	12	17⅜	17½	17½	
1	½	Gold W Mob		1	½	½	½	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		62	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	GoodLS .10		16	3¼	3	3	
2½	2	Goodrich wt		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10	GormR .90a	7	10	15¼	15	15	— ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		23	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	GouldIT .62e	17	1	4	4	4	
6⅞	3⅞	GrandA .05e	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅞	5	GrandCtl .20	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	7-16	Granite Mgt		53	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
	2⅜	Gt Am Ind		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅝	2½	GlBasin Pet	31	51	3⅛	3	3⅛	
29⅞	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	11	37	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Greyhd C	23	4	3	3	3	
15⅝	7⅛	GRI Cp .40	3	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
11¼	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	7	6	10	10	10	— ¼
8	4⅞	Grow C .52b	6	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Gruen Ind		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	GSC En .42c	17	1	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	1	GTI Corp		25	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		13	3-16	5-32	5-32	
9⅞	4⅝	Glfstrm LD		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝	7⅛	Hanovr Petr	13	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	1	8	8	8	
6⅝	3⅝	HanvSq .53p	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
29½	19⅛	Harland .22	14	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20¼	5⅝	Harmn .20b	4	15	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	17	11	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Harvey Grp		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
3⅞	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	53	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	5	Hasting .40a	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Health Chm	2	6	6	6	6	+ ⅜
2⅝	13-16	Helnick Inst	27	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	1⅝	Helmn .15p		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅞	5⅝	Her Mal .49	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	2½	HiG Inc .15t	4	6	4	3⅞	4	
21⅞	6	Hiptrnic .20	18	8	15	14½	14½	— ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30	16⅝	HomeOA .50	11	11	26	25	25	
17¼	15⅝	HormelG .92	4	4	15½	15¼	15¼	
7	3⅝	HospAm .60e	7	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
10⅞	3¾	Hosp Mtr In	16	6	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Hotell 1.74e	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
6⅞	3⅝	House Vl .32	8	4	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
29¼	19⅞	HoustOil .60	11	82	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	¾	Howell Ind	5	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
34	18⅝	HubelIB 1.40	9	4	33¼	30	30½	+ ¼
34¼	16¾	HudB O 1.20	9	8	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ¾
5¾	4	Hulfmn .40e		1	4½	4½	4½	
3½	1½	HuntHlt .10e	5	28	2½	2½	2½	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	40	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18¾	HyardFd 1e	3	2	20	20	20	

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.39e	7	86	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
11½	6½	IMC Mg .05e	4	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
6	1⅞	Imoco Gate	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Imper Ind	4	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	
29¾	22	ImpOil A .80	14	32	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
3½	15-16	Imarco		6	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	11	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1¾	⅞	IndianHd wt		3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
45	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z10	42	42	42	
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
1⅞	⅜	Instrum Sys	18	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	11	4	3	3	3	+ ¼
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	23	120	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
18⅞	6⅝	Intl Cour .24	15	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Intl Foodsvc		7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	InFuneral S	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅞	6½	IntG...n .70	3	3	9	9	9	— ¼
4	2¼	Int Prof .05p		7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¾	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
36⅛	18⅞	IntSyCon .25	10	z2750	26⅞	25½	25½	— ⅞
11⅛	6⅞	Interway Cp	3	42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Investm Fla	8	1	1½	1½	1½	
22	9⅝	InDiv A .90p	4	21	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	InD-v B .22p	4	40	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	4⅜	InvRlT .20p	31	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	7	Ionics Inc	20	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10	3⅝	IrogBrd .16	10	20	9½	9	9½	
5½	1⅝	Irvin Indust	6	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	3¾	Jaclyn .30a	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	5	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	4	9	7	6¾	6¾	
2⅝	1½	Jetronic Ind	6	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	John Pd .25	14	3	19½	19	19	
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	14	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝......	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	5	56	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	8	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7⅜	1	Ketchm .14t	6	24	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅝
19⅜	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	65	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	5	6	7	7	7	
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	7	2	8	7⅞	8	
39	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	8	4	38¼	38¼	38¼	
2¾	1⅛	Kit Mfg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1¾	Kleinerts		3	3	3	3	— ⅛
9½	5⅞	Klklok .60	5	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅝	4⅜	Knicker Toy	6	28	12½	12	12	— ⅜
19⅞	7¾	Kolmorg .40	7	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .84	3	14	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	LafyRad .26	6	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Lake Shore	9	40	2 13-16	2¾	2¾	
5	2¼	LaPoint .20e	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅜	¼	LaTour Bck	18	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld		10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	Laneco .04e	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	14	34	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	7	17	7¼	7½	7½	
7⅜	5½	Leath Co .35	9	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .32	10	8	13⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lee Natl	42	1	2½	2½	2½	
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		48	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	LesFay .32b	6	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
4¾	1¾	Liberty Fab	12	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	2¾	Lightolier	4	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	11	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	117	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2½	1	Lodge S .13e	5	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7½	Lohmn .60e	6	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		25	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Logistic .12e	5	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅝	7¼	LaGenSv .68	9	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	LSB Ind .14t	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		32	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Lundy Elec		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	Lynch Corp	4	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	½	Macrod Ind		3	13-16	¾	¾	
14¼	9⅝	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	ManhLie .2	9	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	MansfdT .10	31	16	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Marinduq B		94	1 13-16	1 9-16	1 11-16	— 3-16
20	14⅛	MarkCt .10e	4	13	16½	16	16	— ¼
7⅝	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	3	Marshal Ind	4	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
7	3	Masind Son		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
29¼	5⅝	Masnelln .30	6	5	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅝
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	22	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	McCull Oil	16	45	4⅛	4	4	
15	6	McDonh .60	7	2	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	McIntsh .32	13	200	5	5	5	— ¼
3⅞	1⅛	McKeon Cn		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¾	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	4	2	2	2	
9⅞	6⅝	Medalst .40b	4	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6⅞	5	Medenco .12	5	13	5	5	5	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Mesoln .03h	5	43	6⅜	6	6	— ¾
12	6¼	Mem Co .20	5	9	10	10	10	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		25	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¼	MichSug 1a	1	10	16⅛	15	15½	— ½
8¼	4⅛	MicldGl .15e	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	Miljpo Elect	6	78	17	16¼	16¾	— ½
43⅛		MillerW .60	9	y350	37⅜	35⅞	36⅞	
		MillerW wt			19½	19½	19½	
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	5	13¾	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	13	14	14	14	
13⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	32	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z20	43½	43½	43½	
14¾	7	Moog .60	5	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGth .60e		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	3	MorlsSup M	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	11⅝	MrvMil 1.20		3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
4⅛	1	MPO Video		5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Co		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅝	2⅞	MultiAm .20	17	5	4	4	4	
7	5⅛	MWA .49b	5	13	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¾	3⅛	Narda .05e	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	N Distr .10e	5	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	NarHlth Ent		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Narind wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	4	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	6	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
16⅝	9¾	Nat Patent	53	84	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅝
3⅞	2¼	Nat Spinng		5	3	3	3	
1½	⅝	Nat System	19	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	NatwHo .24	11	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Nconex .05	4	14	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅞	15-16	NestLM .10e		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16	9¼	Newcor .70	3	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	17½	NENuclr .20	13	13	25½	24¾	24¾	— 1
12	9⅛	NHamp .45e	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1	7-16	Newldria Ms	31	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	6½	NMex Ariz	67	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Newpark Rs	6	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	11	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	7½	NYTimes .60	8	32	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	NewbEn .16		7	8	7¾	7¾	
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14t	13	9	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
12	5¼	NlagFSv .34	4	20	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
15¾	8½	Nolex Cp	52	39	13	12	12	— 1
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	NorAm Roy	12	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	10	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16	— 1-16
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	21	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅜
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	21	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	15½	Offsnore Co	6	15	19⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¾
4	3	Ohio Art .24		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	4	26½	26	26	— ½
7⅞	4	Oh Sealy .30	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	7	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	6	5	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
69¼	42½	OKiep Cop	5	z100	42¼	42	42	— ½
2⅛	⅝	Originala		5	1¾	1⅞	1¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Outdr Sport	7	12	4	4	4	
9¼	5⅛	OverhDr .40	9	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	OverssSecur		2	3	3	3	
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		4	1	1	1	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	4	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	

P

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	5	35	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18½	12	PGE6pf 1.50		11	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15	13½	PGE5pf 1.25		14	14	14	14	— ⅛
14½	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26½	22⅝	PG 9.2pt2.32		6	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	22⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
27½	25	PG 9.4pt2.37		41	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
5½	2⅞	P Holdg .16		5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
76¼	72	PacLt pf7.64		z100	72	71	71	— 2½
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z40	44½	44½	44½	
14⅛	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	10	9	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
51	11⅜	PallCp .40	15	36	38⅞	36¼	36¼	— 2⅝
2⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	PanOcean O	203	123	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Pantasote	2	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9½	2¼	Park El .10e		3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	2¾	PkwDis .10e	8	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
31	11	Parsons .75e	8	29	25	23¾	24⅛	— ½
2⅛	⅝	Pat Fashion		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	2½	Patagonia		50	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	5	PatoCG .70e	6	43	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	5	PatrkP .86t	6	35	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	PeerTu .20a	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19¼	14	PennTraf 1a	6	2	15¼	19	19	— ½
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		12	¾	¾	¾	— 1-16
22¼	11	PepBoys 1	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
10⅞	4⅞	PepCm .40b	5	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4	PeriniCp .35	3	8	5	5	5	
2⅛	⅞	Permaner		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	Perlec Cbrp	7	14	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
10⅛	4⅞	Petro Lewis	6	30	7½	7	7	— ½
7¼	4½	Phil LD .52t	3	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
7¼	3¼	Phoenix Stl	1	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	PicNPay .12	8	17	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	PiedInd .16e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	PionPls .10e	21	10	6½	6½	6½	
7½	2¼	PionTx .25e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	11⅝	PltDeMoin 1	12	3	19	19	19	+ ½
50	17¼	Pitway 1b	13	14	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
21⅞	14	PlacDv 1.20	10	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
10½	3½	Plant Ind	14	45	9½	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	8	Planirn .10e	7	13	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3¼	1⅜	PlyGem .51t	8	4	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Plym Rub A		3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
15	9⅛	PneuSca .88	4	z100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
12¼	4¼	Pneumo .60	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅞	5½	Polychr .29t	5	8	6⅛	5⅞	6	
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	15	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
11⅛	9	Pratt Lmb 1	20	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .39	6	38	5½	5	5¼	
27¼	17¾	Prent Hall 1	11	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
4½	1⅞	Presley Cos		21	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ¼
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .13t	79	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.15e	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1¼	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	PrudBdg .24	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
49½	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	— 2¼
3⅝	1¼	Pulte Hmes	40	16	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
3½	1¾	PuntaGrd Is	15	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19¼	9	Putanm .60a	6	8	11	10¾	10¾	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	4	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
18½	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	7	10	12¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅛	RangrO Can	45	28	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
14½	9¾	Ransbrg .60	6	7	11½	11⅛	11½	
1⅞	⅛	RapdAm wt		31	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5½	2⅜	Rath Pack		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	9⅞	RaymPr .40	74	23	15	14	14	— 1
18½	12⅛	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
7¾	3	RltIncT .70e	9	4	5	5	5	
13⅛	9	RltRef 1.75e	8	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
18½	7⅝	RemAr .80	7	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9-16	3-16	RepMtIn wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅛	RepNY .88	5	7	23½	23½	23½	
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		37	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅜
17½	3¼	Resistlx .40	6	24	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsInt A	2	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		12	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		9	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	RH Med Svc	18	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Riblet Prod		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Richton Inl	3	12	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
1⅞	⅝	Riker Max		36	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
19¼	8½	Riley Co	4	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
14⅞	6⅝	RisdonM .36	16	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	RLC Corp		71	4	3¾	4	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	54	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ½
4	2⅜	Roblin Ind	1	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	Rocor .05p	10	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Rogers Corp	10	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	5	5	3	3	3	— ½
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	30	2	3¾	3½	3½	
37⅞	21½	Rowan .14b	6	26	32¾	30½	30½	— 2¼
23	14⅞	Rowind Inc	5	5	20	20	20	
2¼	1½	RPS Prod		3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	6	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	Rusco Ind	27	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .60	3	1	12	12	12	
22⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	20	19¾	19¼	19½	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	3	SaltranSy A	3	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	9	23	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ¾
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	87	17⅛	16⅞	17	
10⅞	7½	SCarlo 1.83e		3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	5	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
7½	5⅝	Schenut .60a	4	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	8	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		11	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	13	10	15⅝	15	15	— ⅞
9¾	6	Scrivner .50	5	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
15⅝	12	Scurry Rain		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	4	29	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ 1-16
9¼	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	— 1-16
8	4½	Selas Cp .30	17	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅞	7¾	SeligLa .80b	5	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
7½	3⅜	Semtch .14t	7	2	4½	4½	4½	— ½
4⅞	3¼	Servisco .30	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1¾	Servo Corp	9	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		5	1½	1½	1½	
14⅛	10	SG Se pf1.70		5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅞	2	ShearH .10e	10	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¼	11-16	ShelRes .35		47	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅜
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
28½	14⅛	Shenandh Oil	11	21	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— 1¼
10⅝	8¼	Sherwd Med	6	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Shopwell In		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	2	ShumTr En		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Sigmal .35e	7	6	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	1⅜	SikesCp .05p		2	3	3	3	
7¼	5¼	Simkins .60	6	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Simplex .15t		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	⅞	Solitron .05		49	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8⅞	4	Sonder Brde	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅞	4⅜	Soundsn .40	67	12	9½	8¼	8¼	— 1
23⅛	24⅜	SCE pf9.20		14	25¼	24¾	25⅛	— ⅛
87½	76	SCE pr7.58		2	80	80	80	— 1
17¼	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
14⅛	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	10¾	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	11½	11½	11½	
61⅞	40	SouRoy .86b	20	51	53¼	52	52	— 1½
8⅛	3	Speclty Resr	6	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2⅜	1⅞	SpedOP .11t	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	7	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	5	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9¼	4⅛	StdMotA .42	7	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	1⅞	StdPac Corp	5	62	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
1½	¾	StdPrud wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		26	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	8	Stange .10	20	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	8⅛	StarSup .65b	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
23⅞	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	13	x60	21½	20¼	21⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	6	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Steelmt .21e	2	17	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
16½	12¼	Stepn Ch .44	5	5	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Stevcoknit	4	10	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
8⅜	3⅛	STP Cp .40c	12	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅛	Struth Wells	16	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
1	7-16	Summit Org	8	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	4	8	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Supindir .12	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Supronics		20	15-16	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
2½	15-16	Susquhana		7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Susquehan pt		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
20½	9⅝	SW Ind .60	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
7¼	2⅞	Synaloy .14t	6	4	5¾	5½	5½	
44⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	13	1195	32⅞	27⅞	30	— 1⅞
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	1	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
4½	15-16	System Eng		5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9¼	TastyBk .96	7	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Tech Sym	29	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	6	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Techcl Tape	6	35	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	14	Tejon R .20a	16	8	20¾	20¾	20¾	
3¼	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	8	3	3	3	
9¼	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	9	7	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	2	2⅛	2⅛	2	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		19	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	TennFS .40e	2	251	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
16	5¼	Toradyn Inc	10	41	10½	9⅞	10	— ½
15⅛	10⅝	TerraC .40e	3	29	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		85	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
58¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		z25	49	49	49	— 1
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	5	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Thriftmt .30e	3	18	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Tidwell Ind		6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
10¼	3⅝	Tiffany .20	7	10	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Tigerinll wt		29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
4	2½	Timpte Ind	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	13	9	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Tolchin Inst	8	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
99	93	ToIEd pl 10		210	97½	97½	97½	— ½
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .02	8	10	7½	7⅛	7¼	
10½	7¼	Torin Cp .60	7	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	22	2	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
16	8⅝	Total pl.70		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅞
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		12	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Tracor Inc	18	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Trans Lux	125	7	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	1⅛	Treadw .23t		3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
12	7¼	TriStMtr .20	1	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	7	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
4	1½	Tufico .10e	5	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Turbodyne	58	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	3⅞	TwinFair In	9	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	6	7	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	UNA .70e	3	15	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	4¼	UnA Pr .40a	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	6	58	4¼	4 11-16	4 11-16	— 1-16
15-16	½	UnBrand wt		6	½	½	½	
2⅜	1½	Unit Foods	4	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
	⅛	UnNatCp wt		19	¼	¼	¼	
7¼	3¼	UnRlIT .58c	66	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
5-16	⅛	UnRlIT wt		205	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	US Ban Trst	14	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¾	3½	US Flltr .20	9	147	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ½
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		9	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅜	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	15¼	US Reduct n		23	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17	7½	Unitek .20	10	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
6¾	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	9	20	5½	5⅛	5¼	
6⅞	3	UnivRun .28	6	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Univ Sav .40	12	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	15	3⅝	3½	3½	
18⅞	12¼	UtahIdS 1.20	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6½	4	UV Ind wt		49	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	14⅝	Vail In 3.40e	2	42	15⅛	14½	15	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	10	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Valspar .24	17	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅜	Varo Inc	7	60	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
2	⅞	Verit Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2	7-16	Vertipil Inc		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Vesely Co	22	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	12	1	1½	1½	1½	
2¾	⅝	Vikoa Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Vintage Ent		9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Vishay Intrt	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Voplex .68	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	2¾	WabMg .10a	7	5	4	4	4	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	14	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	11	12	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
18	13⅞	WalcoN .40b	5	11	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¾
4	3¾	WallacS .14e		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅜	1⅞	WarC ptC.05		54	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	12	10	16	15½	15½	— ½
2¼	1⅝	Welman Co		1	2	2	2	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
11⅛	7⅝	WestChP .40	11	5	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
11	3¼	Westats Pll	13	311	10⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
8⅝	4⅞	Wstn Fin .10	5	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	4	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	22	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Whiting 1	4	9	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Wichita Ind	7	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	WillcxG .08r		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	WilsonBr .20	7	26	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5	2¼	Wood Ind		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅞	10⅞	Worcest Ctl	6	28	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
6¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	14	6½	6½	6½	
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	112	82	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
3⅛	2¼	WTC Air .10	5	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅜	3½	WyleLab .24	5	4	4	4	4	
11⅜	5	Wynnln .10e	4	27	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomlsing	11	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛

X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	50	39	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100¾	101¾
Asahi 10¼-80	101¾	102¾
ASEA 8½-86	90	91
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89	90
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99¾	100¼
BFCE 9-82	100	101
Bergen 8-87	92	93
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	92	93
Broken Hill 10-90	101¼	102¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	100½	101½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	88¼	89¼
CNE 9¼-85	99½	100¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	102	103
Cons Food 7½-91	83¾	84¾
Conoco 8-86	96½	97½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94⅞
Copen Coun 7¾-87	83½	84½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	90¾	91¾
Dana 8-87	89	90
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	81½	82½
Dow Cor 8½-86	98½	99½
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9½-85	100	101
Esso 7½-78	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8⅛-86	101¾	102¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	83	84
GTE 8¼-86	97	98
Haas 8-78	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	92½	93½
Kimberley 8½-8?	99	100
Marubeni 9¾-82	99½	100½
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9½-80	101½	102½
Monsanto 8¾-85	103	104
Motorola 8-87	93½	94½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	83	84
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100	101
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¼	98¼
Ontario 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Oslo 8¼-86	95½	96½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	99¼	100¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100½	101½
Pac.Light 8-88	88½	89½
Papua 9½-83	99	100
Pemex 10¼-82	98¾	99¾
Pennwalt 8-87	89½	90½
PhilMorris 8½-86	101½	102½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	85½	86½
Queensld 8½-86	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-85	86½	87½
Scanraff 8⅝-88	96¼	97¼
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	97¼	98¼
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101¼	102¼
Skandin. 10½-81	102½	103½
SNCF 9¼-81	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-80	100½	101½
St. Ind. 8½-8?	99	100
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100¾	101¾
Swed. Exp. 9-87	98	99
Sybron 8-87	89	90
Tenneco 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	83	84
Tokyo Cur. 10½-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8⅞-88	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Utah 8-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	86	87
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Borden 6¾-91	96	100
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4½-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	94½	96½
Chrysler 4¾-88	54	56
Chrysler 5-88	55	57
Cont Tel 5½-88	73	75
Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	81½	83½
EastKodak 4½-88	110½	112½
Econ Lab 4½-87	75½	77½
Firestone 5-88	82	84
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4¾-82	79	81
Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
Gould 5-87	75	77
Gulf West. 5-88	81½	83½
Halliburt 4½-87	123½	125½
Honeywell 6-86	73½	75½
ITT 4½-87	66½	68½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	72½	74½
McDerm 4¾-87	136	138
Morgan JP 4¼-87	106½	108½
Nabisco 5½-88	89½	91½
Owens Ill 4½-87	87½	89½
Penney JC 4½-87	72½	74½
Phil Lamp 4¼-87	87	89
R.C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4⅞-83	101	103
Revlon 4⅞-87	93	95
Sperry 4¾-88	88½	90½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	73	75
UnCarb 4¾-82	108½	110½
WarnLam 4½-87	86	88
WarnLam 4½-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	82½	84½
Am Tob 5½-88	99½	101½
Ashland 5-88	75	77
Beatrice 6¼-91	100½	102½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.28	87.99	95.22
Previous	98.28	87.98	95.45

Currency Rates

August 19, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6330	5.5540	102.00*	50.4250*	39.47y	—	6.8940*	98.6650*	44.2650*
Brussels (c)	39.1425	80.58	14.8845	8.76	5.7250*	14.49	—	14.3250	6.4170
Frankfurt	2.5555	5.4092	—	58.92	3.3390x	97.46*	6.708*	98.22*	43.02*
London (z)	2.11765	—	5.4045	9.1960	1,410.25	5.5525	80.495	5.6275	12.55625
Milan	667.25	1407.65	260.10	153.15	—	253.40	17.4775	250.20	112.16
Paris	4.2485	9.19575	169.8325*	—	6.5340x	165.450*	11.4175*	163.500*	78.350*
Zurich	2.6587	5.6271	104.07*	61.16*	0.399*	101.29*	6.89*	—	44.55*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9375; Escudo: 26.41; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.195; Schilling: 18.075; Sw. krona: 4.28425; Yen: 298.0; Belgian financial franc: 39.62.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	6 - 6½	1½ - 1½	1¼ - 1¼	9¼ - 9¾
1 M	6⅛ - 6⅞	2 - 2¼	2½ - 2⅞	9⅞ - 10⅛
3 M	7⅛ - 7½	3⅛ - 3⅞	3⅛ - 3⅞	10⅞ - 10⅞
6 M	7⅝ - 8⅛	4⅛ - 4½	4⅞ - 4⅜	11½ - 11⅞
1 Y	8½ - 8⅞	5¼ - 5½	5⅝ - 5⅞	12⅛ - 12⅞

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.
Net Asset Value as of July 31, 1975
U.S. $9.72
Listed Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Agent: Banque Générale du Luxembourg
Investment Bankers: Manila Pacific Securities S.A.

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-FECSA-

U.S. $79,000,000

FLOATING RATE LOAN DUE 1980

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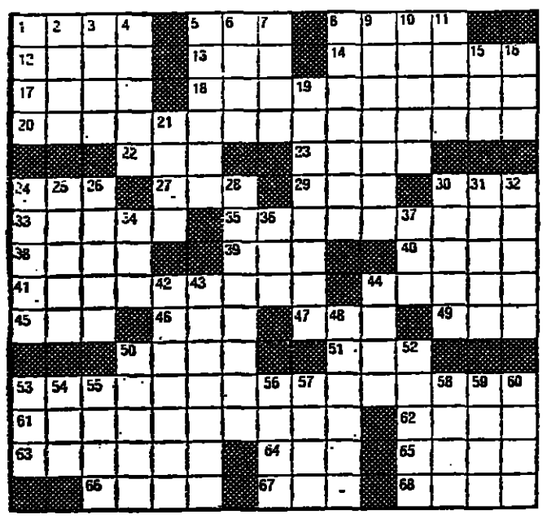
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Hook material
5 Wall and Broad: Abbr.
8 —— Grande
12 Arm bone
13 —— polloi
14 Shortens
17 Promise's partner
18 Founders
20 Place for shenanigans
22 Show approval
23 Bemoans
24 "—— is long..."
27 Place for a workout
29 Boundary: Prefix
30 Costello
33 Sends
35 Naive
38 —— fixe
39 Big —— of Calif.
40 Drowse
41 City in Spain
44 Drug dispenser
45 Relatives of mins.
46 Routine
47 Impair
49 Faded N.Y.C. lines
50 So long!
51 Be off guard
53 Contrarily
61 Ignorant
62 Girl of musical
63 Of prime quality
64 Work unit
65 Code and gun
66 Desert gully: Var.
67 Comprehend
68 Near or Far

DOWN

1 Tulip source
2 "That's ——!"
3 Part of a foot
4 Antelope of Tibet
5 Jerry-built
6 Wrongful act, in law
7 Sound of relief
8 Condemn
9 "—— Wonderland"
10 Large and XL, e.g.
11 Gulf of ——
15 Prior to
16 Sound of escaping steam
19 Wireless message
21 Egg drinks
24 Lancaster County settlers
25 Sergeant in "MASH"
26 Rows
28 Say wrongly
30 Like some change
31 Thrush of Europe
32 Consumers
34 Meadow
36 Greek letters
37 Salad herb from Japan
42 Accorded
43 Overdo one's welcome
44 Kind of net or strip
48 Put —— on (sharpen)
50 —— record (equaled)
52 Kind of package
53 Summer month: Abbr.
54 Man in a warship turret: Abbr.
55 "There ought to be ——"
56 —— bien
57 Soothing word
58 Diva's forte
59 Brats
60 Tweed's nemesis



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	—
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	86	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	—
CASABLANCA	26	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Fair
DUBLIN	20	68	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	71	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	32	90	Fair
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair
LONDON	20	68	Rain
LOS ANGELES	18	63	Cloudy
MADRID	30	86	Fair
MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
MUNICH	20	68	Cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Cloudy
OSLO	22	72	Fair
PARIS	20	68	Overcast
PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
ROME	18	64	Cloudy
SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
TEHRAN	35	95	Fair
TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
TUNIS	32	90	Cloudy
VENICE	26	79	Fair
VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

August 19, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Aetnanote Fund $6.37
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.34
(w) Apollo (Tempo) Int. pr.... SF71.50
Austral Select $5.59

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bonds SF730.00
— (d) Convest SF1500
— (d) Crossbar SF1560
— (d) Stockbar SF824
(w) Swissvalor $13.77
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.64
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd... $14.87
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $6.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $10.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $5.45
(d) Capital Reinvest LF1,060
(d) Carlolco Open-End $103.50
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $700.77
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs ... $7.21
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs ... $10.62
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $9.10

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Cheselex SF336
— (d) C.S. Fund-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fund-Int SF69
— (d) Energievalor SF1,210
— (d) Uranos SF435
— (d) Europavalor SF124
(d) Crossp Fund S.A $4.79

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd $6.32
(w) D.G.G. $10.07
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.25
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $10.62
(w) Dr. Interest Int. Fd $10.84
(w) Europe Obligation LF930

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... Divise
— (d) Int. Rentenfond DM71.96

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $6.42
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $11.78
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $21.76
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $9.10
(d) Fidunion SF300
(w) First Internat'l Fd $116.01
(w) First Int'l Income Fund $14.29
(d) First Multi Cur Mngt $105.42
(d) First Security Con Fd $25.93
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $11.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $23.09
(w) Fonsica Bond P SF1,170
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF72.71
(d) Fondstalia $10.01
(d) Fund of Nations $5.91
(d) Fund of N.Y. (prelim.) $9.21
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus. $9.74

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Bermuda Int'l Fund $7.92
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $21.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.51
(w) Guardian Gr Fd (Cert.) $7.29
(w) Hanseatic Bridge NV ... $5,991.47
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet $24.07
(d) Iceland $9.42
(d) Interfin SF28.15
(d) Interfund S.A $2.36
(d) Intermarket Fund $9.77
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.45
(w) Int'l Pretiose Ltd ..... Can. $4.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.97
(w) Universal Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.79
(r) Invest. Atlantique $21.70
(d) Palamerica S.A. Fund ... $5.00
(d) Pattentrust Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.69
(r) Japan Growth Fund $13.11
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $4.75
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.04

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Jap. Trust ... $43.75
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $ 9.00
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $12.05
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,662
(d) Kemsart Bonds Int'l F ... $9.75
(w) Kemsart Bonds Jap. F... $17.22
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $27.24

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
— (r) L&BT Multi-War Fd ... SF917.50
— (r) L&BT Income Fd SF979.50
(r) Lutland $12.62
(d) Mediterranean Sel. Fund... $10.76
(d) Novalfa Int'l Fund $1.07
(d) Novunion Int'l Fund $1.01
(w) N.A.M.P. $34.94
(r) Nippon Fund $33.15
(r) Nor. Amer. Int'l Fund $5.45
(r) Nor. Amer. Bond Fd $6.65
(r) Organic Gen. Fd. Inc..... $8.76
(r) Pegasus Int'l $7.62
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $20.54
(d) Renta Fund LF1,925
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,719
(d) Reunion LF1,77
— (d) Safe Fund $4.79
— (d) Yen Int'l Fund..... $9.32
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF55.70

SEFRO:
— (w) Sefro (C.A.V.) $11.67

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) Cash Fund SF4.76
— (r) Common Fund SF4.50
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.76
(w) SLH Sprua. Fund DM92.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Sector Int. S. Fd..... SF1,435
— (r) Securities SF1,341
(d) Sofid Fund $7.82
(w) Star Fund $4.67

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF131.25
— (d) Intervalor SF62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF381
— (d) Swissvalor Ser. Sel... SF312.50
— (d) Swiss Bond Select.... SF2.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF96.00
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $3.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (cap.)... $21.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.... $20.01
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $11.01

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF14.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF73.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF1.25
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF301.00
— (d) Gosbit SF62
— (d) Pacific Invest SF69
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF1.59
— (d) Salit South Afr. Sh... SF105.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF175

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds DM24.50
— (d) Contirent DM30.60
— (d) Oriental DM16.40
— (d) Universal I. DM92.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $7.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $11.67
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $1,220.40
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,111.70
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $4,000.00
(d) World Energy Gen. Fd... $400.00
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $37.08
(w) Worldwide Special $3,206.76

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; n.a. — Not available; SF — Swiss francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; BF — Belgian francs; z — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.



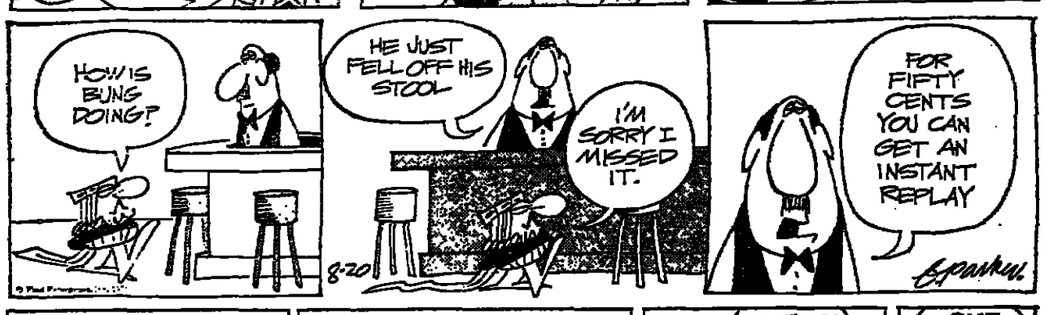
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



NAPOLEON & SAMSON by KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ULIQT

FORVA

BINNOR

RUPPEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOVE AFTER LAXITY FECUND

Answer: *Might turn a loghorse into a highbrow*—A FACE-LIFT

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS

By Jean Raspail. Translated from French by Norman Shapiro. Charles Scribner's Sons. 311 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

READING Jean Raspail's novel "The Camp of the Saints" is like being trapped at a cocktail party with a normal-looking fellow who suddenly starts a perfervid racist diatribe. Being polite—and trapped—you listen, nodding glassily, waiting for a pause in his torrent so that you can excuse yourself. I don't know Raspail's other writings (according to the jacket, the Académie Française awarded him the Jean-Walther Prize in 1970 "for the whole of his work"), but on the subject of race he apparently becomes a bit loony.

This avowedly racist novel is set in a time not too distant from now. The population of the Third World has swollen to about seven billion, and famine, pestilence, war and pernicious liberal ideas are convulsing this great mute lump of humanity. One day, led by a dung sweeper and his hideously deformed child, with the *encouragement* of various priests, radicals and bleeding hearts, a group of about a million Indians commandeers a lot of old ships that happen to be lying conveniently at hand and sets sail for the West. The West, their false prophets have told them, is the land of milk and honey, its rivers aswarm with fish and its fields and orchards heavy with ripening grain and fruit.

This great headless mass, the first wave of what Raspail calls "anti-world," packed like dates in the ships, proceeds slowly and inexorably, undeterred by weather and unopposed by the spineless Western powers. They proceed down toward Australia, which, being a right-thinking white man's country, turns them away; then on toward the Suez Canal, where the wily Egyptians turn them back; and finally down *around another white supremacist* bastion, South Africa, which gives them food (for reasons a reader might forget), which they throw away.

Gradually it becomes clear that their destination is the South of France (a little pardonable chauvinism on the part of the author, perhaps). And what does France do about this seaborne plague of humanity? France, it seems, is in the hands of a vacillating president who is under the sway of the sinister Third World-loving minister Jean Orelle. Orelle announces that "France owes it to herself to respond in a clear compassionate voice and to plan a heartfelt welcome, here and now, in keeping with both our material wealth and our moral resources."

Orelle is your typical pudding-brained liberal, but other, more sinister voices are softening up the country—notably that of the arch-radical columnist Clement Dio who—wouldn't you know—has Negro blood. Dio and his ilk—unwittingly abetted by some muddleheaded priests and the Pope himself—stir up a poisonous brew of compassion and charity for the invaders. The liberals and the religious are prostrate by guilt, but the revolutionaries and scummy hippie types welcome the invasion as signaling the end of Western capitalist materialism.

As for your ordinary Frenchman, he is addled by the media and sunk in a torpor (*Je m'en fiche*—or is it I'm all right, Jacques? Insidious compassion for the downtrodden spreads through a sick leftist society. Even the army and navy become tainted to the extent that they can no longer be counted on to shoot, if necessary, the invading hordes.

By this time it is too late. People are fleeing north in droves; the army is deserting in droves; the hippies are going *south* in droves—to welcome the noisome brethren. France is about to be drowned in a tide of unwashed humanity (that's right, they smell bad too).

When at last the invaders wade low onto the beach, there are only a gallant few reactionaries to oppose them taking as their anthem the old Edith Piaf song "Je ne regrette rien" which the Legionnaires used to sing while they were breaking heads during the good old days in Algeria. They barricade themselves in a tiny village and pot a few hundred illegal entrants before they are bombed into oblivion. Those radic-libs who rush to embrace *their presumed liberators* are fittingly crushed under foot or else left wandering dementedly around watching white women being carted off to brothels.

The moral is clear: France was in the paralytic thrall of the erroneous idea that "racism, the scourge of humanity," racism—white supremacy—is rather the last bastion of defense of civilization, conflict between different races is inevitable. "Antiracism" has sapped the West and much of it started. The author implies in a couple of more far-out asides, with focus *busing of schoolchildren* in the United States and the publication of a photograph in the American magazine Eros showing a white woman embracing a black man.

The potential for future apocalyptic clashes between the haves and have-nots of the world is a fit subject for political fantasy, and Raspail's scabrous satire of what he might characterize, in his calmer moments, uncritical Third-World worship by the left is fair comment. The trouble is that his assumptions are so preposterous (it takes a man of Nietzschean stripe to believe that Christian charity is the terminal sickness of the West—or that only white supremacy will save it), his plot and characters so grotesquely orchestrated in the service of his relentlessly pounded thesis, and his writing so tendentious in its underlying disdain of the helpless and miserable, that whatever relevance his fantasy has is swamped in bilge.

Richard R. Lingeman wrote this review for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	O	L	D		R	U	S	H		T	R	O	U	T
A	P	A	R		E	P	T	E		R	E	N	T	E
T	A	I	L	E		S	E	A	M		E	D	D	I	E
E	L	O	D		A	N	D	I		A	M	I	L	S
		B	O	L	D	E	N	S	I	A	T	E		
D	E	S	E	R	T		G	I	R	N				
I	N	U	R	I	E		C	I	A	W	E	D		M	R	A
O	T	I	S		S	I	A	L	A	D		M	U	I	R
N	E	I	T		S	A	I	L	L	Y		H	A	L	L	E
		M	U	S	A			E	W	I	R	E	K	A
	D	E	A	T	H	V	A	L	L	E	Y			
W	D	R	S	I	T		E	R	I	S		L	O	C	B
O	R	A	T	I	E		R	E	N	I		A	H	A	B
A	S	T	I	E	R		A	N	D	E		R	I	S	I
O	I	O	R	S		S	I	A	Y	S		O	O	S	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A most unusual defensive problem is shown in the diagram.

North's jump raise of three spades with the North hand was invitational, but aggressive. South naturally continued to game, and West did well to lead a club rather than a diamond. East won with the queen and shifted to a trump. West took two trump tricks, and luckily for South did not have another trump to lead.

West led another club. East put on the ten, and South ruffed and reached this position:

NORTH
♠ J
♡ AJ63
◇ 95
♣ K9

WEST
♠ —
♡ K10842
◇ 86
♣ J8

EAST
♠ 7
♡ 92
◇ K1043
♣ A5

SOUTH
♣ K10
♡ Q7
◇ AQJ72
♣ —

South needed two heart entries to dummy to play diamonds, and in practice was virtually sure to get them. However he played the hearts, West needed to make a highly abnormal play to have a chance to beat the contract.

South led the heart queen, and West naturally covered with the king to prevent the declarer's making three heart tricks. South won with ace, finessed successfully in diamonds, and entered dummy with a heart lead to repeat the diamond finesse. He then ruffed a low diamond and entered his hand with a *ruff* to draw the last trump and score the two diamond winners.

In the post-mortem, West put the blame for making the normal play of covering the heart queen with the king. If he had ducked, he would have prevented South from obtaining the extra entry to the dummy, but analysis shows that the contract cannot be made. South could enter dummy with a heart lead and finesse successfully in diamonds. He could then cash his last trump and finesse in hearts, on which the heart ace would squeeze East in the minors.

It might seem better for South to lead a low heart in the diagramed position, but this gives West a chance to make the defense of a lifetime. The heart shift would deprive South of an extra entry, and there would be no squeeze possibility.

NORTH
♠ J64
♡ AJ63
◇ 95
♣ K972

WEST
♠ AQ
♡ K10842
◇ 86
♣ J843

EAST
♠ 752
♡ 95
◇ K1043
♣ AQ10

SOUTH (D)
♠ K10983
♡ Q7
◇ AQJ72
♣ 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club three.

Dahlia Defeats Grundy Easily

From Wire Dispatches

YORK, England, Aug. 19.—A long season of hard rk had different effects today on two of rope's outstanding thoroughbreds. It made a nner of Dahlia, and a loser of Grundy.

Dahlia, a 5-year-old mare, won the Benson and dges Gold Cup for the second straight year. undy, a 3-year-old colt, and the 4-to-9 race orite, came in fourth in the field of six.

It was Grundy's first loss after four straight tories, including impressive performances in the glish and Irish Derbies, and a half-length triumph er a long stretch duel with Bustino in the King orge VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes that dently took its toll today. For Dahlia, it was r first victory this season after seven straight ses, including a third place finish to Grundy *the King George Stakes.* But before that race, mare's trainer, Maurice Zilber, who has his bles near Paris, said that "my mare gets better th the more work that she has."

Today at the York racetrack, the million-dollar nner owned by American Nelson Bunker Hunt d ridden by Lester Piggott added £39,000 35,800) to her bankroll by finishing a length and half in front of another French-trained, U.S.-ed horse, Card King, with the German trained ar Appeal third in the mile and a quarter race. Jockey Piggott said of Dahlia, the 7 to 2 second oice, *that she* "was better than ever this year. knew she would from two furlongs out."

Star Appeal to International

LAUREL, Md., Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The West erman owner of *Star Appeal today became the* rst to accept an invitation for his horse to run this year's $150,000 Washington International Laurel racecourse on Nov. 8, it was announced Laurel president John Schapiro.

Star Appeal, a 5-year-old owned by Waldemar eitelhack, *recently won the Eclipse Stakes at* andown Park in England and has career earnings $234,547. Another of his notable triumphs was the Primo de Milan.



Associated Press.

INSIDE TRACK—Dahlia, ridden by Lester Piggott, stays by the rail in beating Card King to win Gold Cup at York racetrack.

Coach Hopes to Leave France as Winner

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 19 (IHT).—ailing one of those last-oment changes of heart not known at the Romanian Soc- Federation, Stefan Kovacs ll return from Paris to charest on Jan. 1. This al-es the little Romanian coach ree good chances to hoist ance into the quarter-finals the Nations Cup before tak- over the Romanian national m.

Iceland's remarkable and wholly expected 3-1 victory over East rmany in Reykjavik last June has suddenly turned Group 7 into a free-for-all. It doesn't seem very likely that the French will turn the trick, but at least there are mathematical possibilities. They have two points from three matches, which means last place. Coming up they have home matches with Iceland (Sept. 3) and Belgium (last game of the group, Nov. 15), while the trip to East Germany and Leipzig on Oct. 11 now looks vastly less formidable.

Kovacs will be anxious to do well. The honeymoon with French soccer and French journalists ended some time ago. It is still hard to decide whether he is as formidably well prepared and effective as he leads one to believe, or merely a master of public relations.

There will be renewed pressure on him to bring in more players from Saint Etienne, the champion team, which reached the semi-finals of the European Cup last season. There is Bathenay, the vigorous young left midfield man, a player who can attack as well as defend; Lopez, a greatly improved defender, and Sarramagna, the left-winger who has taken over from Bereta, now with Olympique Marseille.

Iceland has recently lost, 2-0, at home to Russia in the Olympic qualifying tournament, which seems to end the recent myth of its unbeatability, but it has tremendous team spirit, and did wonderfully well ot hold the East Germans to a draw in Magdeburg last season. East Germany is badly in needed of new drive. It has not been the same team since it beat West Germany in Hamburg in the 1974 World Cup.

Tomorrow, the Netherlands play at home to Finland in Group 5. It should be a formality, with or without Johan Cruyff, but the Dutch cannot afford to drop a point, and they might bear in mind that Finnish soccer is looking up; the young Finns were beaten finalists in the European youth tournament last May and they lost to England in overtime with a flukey goal.

The Dutch feel they have a new star in the midfield inside-forward Jan Peters, 20, and magnificently effective in the string of games he had toward the end of last season. But to qualify in this group they'll have no easy job. They must play Poland twice, and end the program with an away game in Italy on Nov. 22.

Italy, under the new management of that efficient, likeable and conscientious fellow, Enzo Bearzot, may find new drive this season. Though Fulvio Bernardini, the 70-year-old team manager, remains in the capacity of general manager, his role will be largely an advisory one.

As one who has known Bearzot, a large, dark, good-natured, honest man, since his Torino playing days, I wish him every success. The "human" material is there, whatever the Jeremiahs of the Italian Press may see, not least in the shape of the brilliant young Fiorentina inside-forward Giancarlo Antognoni. His new manager at Fiorentina, Carlo Mazzone, says we may not see the best of him for two years. In the meantime, he has more sheer talent than any Italian player of his generation. The comparison with Peters should be interesting.

Cycling Champs Defend Titles

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 19 (UPI). The world cycling championships this year have attracted professional and amateur riders m a record 43 countries, but h 11 of 15 champions returning to defend their titles, all signs nt to a re-run of the 1974 tion.

The championships begin tomorrow and end Aug. 31. They rt with the track events which being held here at the Rocourt odrome for the fourth time 25 years, then switch to the d races in Mettet and Yvoir, ut 80 miles from here, in thern Belgium.

The professional road race, ich winds up the championships, as always overshadows all . This year it will feature rematch between Belgian ace y Merckx, the titleholder, and nard Theveneť, the French-n who last month denied rckx his record sixth victory the Tour of France.

ferckx's jaw, broken in two ces halfway through the r, has mended satisfactorily, ording to doctors, and the 30-r-old cyclist, the greatest rider sport has known, will be out rite another record by becom- the first man to win the ld road race title four times. he circuit at Yvoir is considered as tough as last year's rse at Montreal. It undulates eight miles and will be cover-20 times, with the finish line he top of a two-mile hill. Theveneť gave Merckx a hard race in Canada and proved too strong for him in the Tour—although Merckx's performance with a fractured jaw will be long remembered. Both men have been preparing for the clash with a separate but equally hard-driving schedule of 24 races in the 30 days preceding the championship.

Track Official Dies; Donohue Still in Danger

GRAZ, Austria, Aug. 19 (AP).—Doctors at the Neurosurgical Clinic here today continued their battle to save the life of American race driver Mark Donohue after a track guard—also injured in Sunday's grand prix crash—died.

Manfred Schaller died in Knittelfeld Hospital after he was critically injured by flying debris from Donohue's Penske-March; he had undergone extensive internal surgery.

Richard Huettner, another injured track guard, meanwhile was taken off the critical list.

Professor Fritz Heppner, the head of the Neurosurgical Clinic, today continued to describe *Donohue's condition as extremely serious.*

The American driver was still unconscious after brain surgery; he suffered the injuries in a trial run before Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix.

The accident happened when Donohue's car crashed through a guard rail after getting a flat tire.

Professor Heppner said all means of modern medicine were used to support Donohue's breathing, heart and circulatory system.

Tanner Upset in Tennis

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Poland's Wojciech-Jan Fibak upset sixth-seeded Roscoe Tanner, of the United States, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the U.S. professional tennis championships here.

Amritraj Beats tz in Tennis Final

OLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19).—Vijay Amritraj ended a nonth tournament victory ght last night, by beating Lutz, 6-4, 7-5, for the singles m the $50,000 Buckeye tenchampionships.

mritraj, 21, of India, seeded th in this Grand Prix tourent, picked up $9,000 for his nute triumph.

Allen, Schmidt Homer Against Braves

Phillies Power Way Into a Tie for Division Lead

ATLANTA, Aug. 19 (UPI).—*Philadelphia manager Danny* Ozark says the National League East race is right where he figured it would be all along.

The Phillies last night moved *into a tie with idle Pittsburgh,* using the long ball to beat the Atlanta Braves, 6-3.

"It's just like I said from the start," said Ozark. "The blanket is out. I always felt our division was going to be a four-team race." The Cards are 2 1/2 games behind and the Mets trail by four.

Ozark agrees with the managers of the other contending teams that pitching is going to be the key to the final six weeks of the season.

"Strong pitching is where it's at," said Ozark. "That neutralizes everything else."

Braves' manager Clyde King doesn't fully agree, saying the Phillies' "pitching isn't all that strong, but they've got a lineup that can beat your brains out."

The Phillies lead off with Dave Cash, hitting .305, and follow with Larry Bowa, hitting .310, and Jay Johnstone, batting .345. Then comes their version of "murderers' row" with major league home-run (31) and runs-batted-in (98) leader Greg Luzinski, Dick Allen, the 1974 American League home-run champ, and Mike Schmidt, the 1974 National League home-run champ.

Allen, making his first appearance in Atlanta since refusing to play for the Braves and going to Philadelphia in late May, smashed a two-run homer high above the lower-level seats in left field last night and Schmidt hit two homers to raise his total to 28—second only to Luzinski in the league.

Reds 3, Cards 2

At St. Louis, Don Gullett, making his first start since June 16 when he was sidelined with a broken thumb, allowed only three hits in five innings and singled home a run to lead Cincinnati to a 3-2 victory over the Cards. The triumph was the ninth in a row for Cincinnati while the loss dropped St. Louis two and a half games behind co-leaders Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the National League East.

Astros 4 Mets 0

At Houston, the Astros, though managing only two hits, took advantage of Randy Tate's wildness to score a run and added two more on three Mets errors to defeat New York, 4-0, behind the six-hit pitching of J.R. Richard. Richard, going the distance for only the fifth time this year, struck out nine to earn his ninth victory against eight losses.

Expos 4, Padres 1
Padres 5, Expos 2

At Montreal, Bobby Tolan and Ted Kubiak each drove in two runs in the second game to lead San Diego to a 5-2 triumph after the Expos won the opener, 4-1, on a three-run eighth inning. Run-scoring singles by Dick Sharon and Tolan staked the Padres to a 2-0 lead in the first inning, and Kubiak's two-run single in the fifth boosted San Diego's lead to 4-0 in the nightcap.

Tigers 5, A's 3

At Oakland, Calif., Bill Freehan's three-run homer powered Detroit to a 5-3 triumph over the A's and its third straight victory following a 19-game losing streak. Freehan's 13th homer came in the third inning after singles by Gary Sutherland and Dan Meyer and gave Joe Coleman, 10-14, his first victory in nearly a month. The blow came over loser Vida Blue, 1-6-10, who was knocked out in the fifth after giving up eight of Detroit's 13 hits.

Twins 6, Orioles 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Dave Goltz pitched a six-hitter and Dan Ford and John Briggs drove in two runs apiece to pace the Twins to a 6-1 victory over Baltimore. The Twins took a 1-0 lead against loser Mike Torrez, 16-7, in the first inning when Jerry Terrell singled, advanced on Rod Carew's hit, moved to third on a ground ball and scored on Ellie Hendricks's passed ball. Ford's single snapped a 1-1 tie in the third.

Indians 4, Rangers 3
Indians 4, Rangers 2

At Cleveland, Rico Carty's two-run homer and a solo shot by John Lowenstein powered the Indians to a 4-2 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Texas. Boog Powell, who belted his 20th homer, drove in three runs and reliever Rick Waits hurled two-hit ball for seven innings to spark the Indians to a 4-3 victory in the opener.

After Texas first-baseman Jim Spencer's throwing error gave the Indians a 1-0 lead in the first inning of the nightcap, Carty hit a Ferguson Jenkins pitch into the leftfield stands following a walk to Powell in the fourth. Jenkins, who has now served up 32 homers this season, gave up only five hits but lost his 13th game against 14 victories.

Angels 5, Brewers 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Lee Stanton hit a three-run homer with one out in the ninth inning to power the Angels past Milwaukee, 5-4.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	74	49	.602	—
Baltimore	66	55	.545	7
New York	62	59	.512	11
Cleveland	55	65	.458	17 1/2
Milwaukee	56	67	.456	18
Detroit	49	74	.398	25

Western Division

Oakland	74	49	.602	—
Kansas City	67	53	.558	5 1/2
Chicago	59	63	.484	14 1/2
Texas	60	65	.480	15
Minnesota	57	67	.460	17 1/2
California	56	69	.448	19

Monday's Results

Cleveland 4, Texas 2 (1st).
Cleveland 4, Texas 2 (2d).
Minnesota 6, Baltimore 1.
California 5, Milwaukee 4.
Detroit 5, Oakland 3.

Tuesday's Games

Detroit at Oakland, n.
Milwaukee at California, n.
Boston at Kansas City, n.
Baltimore at Minnesota, n.
Texas at Cleveland, n.
Chicago at New York, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	67	55	.549	—
Philadelphia	67	55	.549	—
St. Louis	65	58	.528	2 1/2
New York	62	59	.516	4
Chicago	58	67	.464	10 1/2
Montreal	51	70	.421	15 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	32	29	.650	—
Los Angeles	66	57	.537	17 1/2
San Francisco	61	62	.496	22 1/2
San Diego	56	67	.455	27 1/2
Atlanta	55	70	.440	29 1/2
Houston	47	80	.370	38 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Monday's Results

Los Angeles 3, Chicago 1.
Montreal 4, San Diego 1 (1st).
San Diego 5, Montreal 2 (2d).
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
Houston 4, New York 0.

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles 2, Chicago 1.
San Diego at Montreal, n.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, n.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, n.
New York at Houston, n.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, n.

Hall of Famer Averill Is Enshrined With Bitterness

By Michael Strauss

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 19 (NYT).—In perfect weather yesterday morning that caused 73-year-old Earl Averill, once a slugging star for the Cleveland Indians, to say, "It was a day fit for a triple header," five former stars were inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

But then Averill, inducted along with Bucky Harris, Billy Herman, Ralph Kiner and William (Judy) Johnson of the old Negro leagues, criticized the criteria for judging a player's credentials for Hall of Fame recognition.

"I thank those who supported my election," he said. "However, I'm convinced my record speaks for itself and that I was qualified to become a member. Not that I think of myself walking in the light of Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb or Rogers Hornsby; but then who else could stand beside those giants?

"My disagreement with how Hall of Fame elections are held and who is elected is not based on bitterness that I had to wait 34 years after retirement to receive this honor. It is based on the fact that statistics alone are not enough to gain a player such recognition.

"What right does anyone have to ignore cold, hard facts in favor of looking for some intangible item to keep a person out of Cooperstown?" he said. "An excellent example would be my old teammate, Joe Sewell. His .312 lifetime batting average for a shortstop with 2,000 hits is still the American League record. He made 2,226 lifetime hits and batted home 1,011 runs. He ranks among the best hitters of any era. But after 42 years, he still is not a member."

Then Averill, who batted more *than .300 in eight of his 10 years* —1929 to 1933—in the major leagues, named at least a dozen others whom he felt had been overlooked. He singled out the veterans' committee which chooses from players who have not competed for the last 25 years, and members of the Baseball Writers Association, who *select from those who played* within the last 20 years but who had not seen action for the last five years.

Apart from this brief abrasive note, the day was mostly one of light banter among the many stars on hand and heavy hitting in the afternoon exhibition game between Boston and the San Francisco Giants. The contest, witnessed by a sellout crowd of 9,978, was won by the Red Sox, 11-5. Home runs by Carlton Fisk, Denny Doyle, Dwight Evans and Fred Lynn helped Boston's cause.

The ceremonies were conducted on the usual somber note. Averill, Herman, Johnson and Kiner "choked up" at least once during their brief acceptance speeches. Stanley Harris, a District of Columbia court of appeals judge representing his 78-year-old father, Bucky, never "broke stride" in accepting for his father, Bucky, not in the best of health, chose not to make the trip here.

Johnson, 76, considered one of the top third basemen in the Negro leagues, found it extremely difficult to complete his speech. The articulate Johnson, who is troubled with a heart condition, was overwhelmed with emotion.

"I never dreamed I would be remembered by the Hall of Fame," Johnson said. "I want to thank all the people that made this possible. I thought I had been forgotten. Now I turn around and find myself on the same dais as such great stars as Stan Musial, Hank Greenberg and Bob Feller, among others."

Kiner recalled that in 1952, with the Pittsburgh Pirates, he led the National League in home runs (37) after having hit 40 or more in each of the previous five years. He said that at the end *of that season he had approached* Branch Rickey for a raise.

"He turned me down cold," said Kiner with a grin, "while pointing out that our team had finished in the cellar. In fact, *he cut me from* $90,000 to about $70,000 for the following year. 'I know you hit all those homers,' Rickey told me at the time, 'but remember we could have finished last even without you.'"

Walker Fails at 1,500 Mark

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (AP).—John Walker, New Zealand's mile record-holder, failed in his bid to set a world record but won a 1,500-meter race at an international track and field meet here tonight.

Walker, 23, who became the first man to run the mile under 3 minutes 50 seconds with a time of 3:49.4 at Goteborg a week ago, staggered on the last lap but still went on to win the race in 3:35.7—3.5 seconds off Tanzanian Filbert Bayi's world mark.

Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany, who was right behind Walker most of the way but never could challenge the New Zealander, finished second in 3:36.4 for a national record.

Another West German, Paul-Heinz Wellman, came third in 3:36.0. These men were the only three under 3:40 in a race held in cold and windy weather before 7,452 fans at the Olympic Stadium here.

Virdon Replaces Gomez for Astros

HOUSTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The Houston Astros today fired manager Preston Gomez and hired Bill Virdon—fired earlier this month by the New York Yankees—to replace him as field boss of the team with the worst record in major league baseball.

New general manager Tal Smith introduced Virdon at an Astrodome news conference and said he had first offered Virdon the job yesterday afternoon.

Gomez's firing came during his second year with the Astros. It was his second disappointment as manager of a major league team. He managed the San Diego Padres for three years and after the first 12 games of a fourth season he was fired.

Virdon took over with the club 38 1/2 games behind Cincinnati in the National League West and only one night after the Astros were eliminated from pennant contention.

"I went with Pittsburgh and I was expected to win," Virdon said. "And I went with the Yankees and I was expected to win. The only difference here is I know we can't win this year," Virdon said.

Tuesday

Dodgers Defeat Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Lee Lacy's triple to open the eighth inning turned into the running run for the Los Angeles Dodgers today when John Hale hit a sacrifice fly in a 2-1 decision over the Chicago Cubs. Don Sutton started for the Dodgers and went six innings, giving up only one hit before he was lifted for pinch hitter Bill Buckner, whose *seventh-inning single brought in* the Dodgers' first run. Mike Marshall worked the final three innings, giving up one hit, walking one and striking out three in gaining his ninth victory.

Tanner Upset in Tennis

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Poland's Wojciech-Jan Fibak upset sixth-seeded Roscoe Tanner, of the United States, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the U.S. professional tennis championships here.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ... 000 030 000—3 7 0
Chicago ..... 100 000 000—1 6 0
Hooton, Marshall (3) and Yeager; Stone, Dettore (8) and Swisher, Mitterwald (8). W—Hooton (11-9). L—Stone (11-6). HR—Cey (15th), Yeager (8th).

(First Game)

San Diego ..... 001 000 000—1 7 2
Montreal ..... 000 001 00x—1 10 1
Spillner, Tomlin (7), Greif (8) and Kendall; Warthen, Scherman (9), Murray (8) and Foote. W—Warthen (6-4). L—Tomlin (2-2).

(Second Game)

San Diego ..... 200 020 100—5 12 2
Montreal ..... 000 002 000—2 6 1
Folkers (5-8) and Davis; Fryman, Demola (8), Taylor (8) and Foote. L—Fryman (3-8).

Philadelphia .... 030 000 300—6 12 3
Atlanta ..... 102 000 000—3 9 0
Carlton, Hilgendorf (3) and McCarver; Boone (7); Niekro, Sadecki (7), Dal Canton (9) and Correll. W—Hilgendorf (4-3). L—Niekro (12-11). HR—Schmidt 2 (27th, 28th), Allen (8th).
Cincinnati ..... 010 010 010—3 11 1
St. Louis ..... 000 000 011—2 9 1
Gullett, Borbon (6), McEnaney (8), C. Carroll (8), Eastwick (9) and Bench; Forsch, Curtis (7), Garman (8) and Simmons. W—Gullett (10-3). L—Forsch (11-9).
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 6 3
Houston ..... 100 200 10x—4 2 0
Tate, Lockwood (5), Apodaca (7) and Grote; Richard (9-8) and May. L—Tate (4-12).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Texas ..... 210 000 000—3 6 1
Cleveland ..... 100 003 00x—4 8 2
Hargan, Wright (6), Thomas (7) and Sundberg; Hood, Waits (3) and Ashby. W—Waits (2-0). L—Hargan (8-7). HR—Harrah (17th), Powell (20th).

(Second Game)

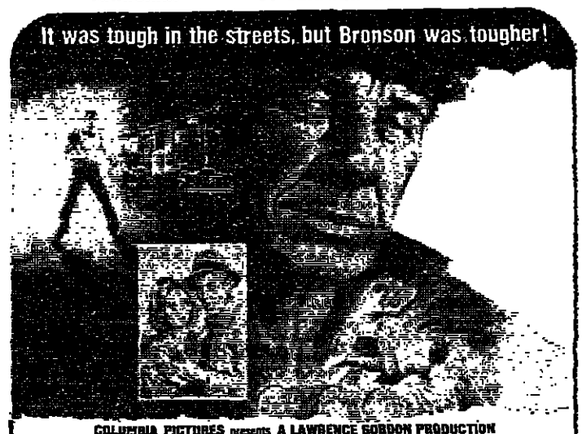
Texas ..... 000 020 000—2 5 1
Cleveland ..... 100 210 00x—4 5 0
Jenkins (14-13) and Fahey; Harrison, LaRoche (7) and Ashby. W—Harrison (6-4). H—Carty (14th), Lowenstein (8th).

Baltimore ..... 001 000 000—1 6 0
Minnesota ..... 103 200 00x—6 9 2
Torrez, Mitchell (3), Jackson (8) and Hendricks; Goltz (11-10) and Roof. L—Torrez (14-7).

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 310—4 5 0
California ..... 000 100 102—5 10 1
Hausman, Murphy (9) and Porter; Singer, Brewer (7), Kirkwood (8) and Rodriguez, Hampton. W—Kirkwood (5-4). L—Murphy (1-5). H—Garner (30), Stanton (11th).
Detroit ..... 010 000 001—3 13 0
Oakland ..... 000 001 011—3 11 1
Coleman (9-14) and Freehan; Blue, Abbott (5), Lindblad (8), Todd (9) and Tenace. L—Blue (16-10). H—Freehan (13th), Tenace (19th).

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Observer

Learning to Love Again

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—For a long time I did not love my oil company any more. I behaved cruelly, said terrible things and accused my oil company of betraying me.

My behavior was unforgivable. I know that now.



Baker

My oil company has shown me how deeply it was wronged by this churlish conduct, and it has forgiven me, and we have established a new relationship that is deeper and richer. It is not simply that I dig deeper into capital and my oil company gets richer. There is true understanding now on which to build lasting affection.

Selfishness was the vice at the root of my ugly behavior. In the old days, my oil company had been too indulgent with me. It strained to satisfy my most perverse whims. It was forever winking at me and whispering, in that come-hither murmur reminiscent of Marlene Dietrich, that it could be very friendly. The emphasis was on the "very."

If I wanted my windshield washed at 3 o'clock in the morning, my oil company never grumbled. When I needed a pick-up, my oil company urged me to visit the greasy splendors of its street-corner seraglio where it would put a tiger in my tank.

It was touchingly eager to check my oil, lest I develop a humiliating creak which might mar the gentler interludes of our romance, and when I was low it hastened about in grateful servitude at the cry of "Fill her up."

It showered me with presents. Handsome road maps. Free glasses bearing the team emblem of the Baltimore Colts. Splendidly designed tour outlines to help me travel thousands of miles with the sweet sustenance of my oil company's ever-flowing liquid essence.

When all this was abruptly stopped one day, or bestowed only grudgingly, I fell into a loutish pet. This was heightened by my oil company's incessant demands for ever-increasing sums of money. It was no longer like a romance, but like a marriage gone sour.

"You think I'm made of money?" I cried. "I need a fill-up and you say, 'Too bad for you, buster. You'll take three gallons and like it.' You don't even let me in after 7 p.m. half the time, and even when you do see me I've got to make a scene before you even wash my windshield."

My oil company bore this abuse in sorrow because, as I now realize, it had never stopped loving me. Lesser companies would have walked out, but my oil company, in the manner of certain heroic women who marry compulsive gamblers in order to cure them, undertook to help me.

Week after week, they spoke to me soothingly and intelligently through expensive newspaper advertisements, even more expensive television commercials and incredibly expensive politicians in the White House and Congress.

The message was unmistakable. My oil company wanted me back. As I studied my oil company's ads, watched its commercials and listened to its politicians, a wiser, more mature understanding began to grow. I saw the stupidity of my behavior.

Had my oil company not warned me for years and years that it could not go on filling her up forever and giving out Johnny Unitas beer glasses at the same time?

Was it my oil company's fault if I had foolishly bought a machine that got only 15 miles to the gallon at a time when no other kind of machine was built in the United States? Surely I could have bought a European car and destroyed Detroit years ago.

And what if the government did build transcontinental expressways designed at huge expense to be traveled at 70 miles an hour? Was it my oil company's fault if I failed to throttle back to a more economical, low-cost highway 55-mile-an-hour speed?

Gradually, I perceived that it was my fault. It certainly wasn't Detroit's fault for building the cars, or the government's fault for building the highways. Detroit and the government said it wasn't. The fault had to be mine.

My oil company did not take the easy way and try to turn my anger against Detroit and the government. It quietly went about its great task of performing breathtaking technological miracles for my benefit and the benefit of my country. I saw these miracles re-enacted nightly on television, but my oil company never challenged me noisily to repay it with love and devotion.

It was humble and quietly mobile in its attempt to bring me to my senses. Without ever asking for pity, it left no doubt that the vast expenditures it was making for me and the country—the country my oil company and I share together—were such that my oil company was prepared to shell out until it was destitute, if necessary, to give me a better life.

My resistance crumbled rapidly in the final stages. During my oil company's commercials in last Saturday's NBC news telecast, I surrendered to tears and, in that moment, the gulf between us closed and love flowered again between me and my oil company. This time it is forever.

2 Are Sentenced For Art Theft

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Two men arrested last March during an attempt to sell three French impressionist paintings stolen in London were sentenced to jail yesterday.

Federal Judge Avery Crary sentenced Mordehay Evenzar, 26, to six months in jail and Johnathan Perry, 44, to four months. Evenzar and Perry are both Israelis. Two Los Angeles residents, David King, 28, and Scott Passen, 22, were given probation.

The owner of the Farmers' Almanac, a champion of rustic values, masterminded the campaign.

Postmarks—Romance Over Efficiency

By Roy Reed

NEW YORK (NYT).—The advocates of keeping things the way they ought to be have won a modest victory. The post office is going back to printing the names of cities in postmarks.

The man credited by insiders at the U.S. Postal Service with forcing this reversal of policy by one of the world's most unwieldy institutions is a champion of rustic values named Ray Geiger, the outspoken owner of the Farmers' Almanac. Geiger calls the return to old-fashioned postmarks a triumph of romance over efficiency.

"It's so important for people to see this little homey touch on an envelope," Geiger said in a telephone interview from his office at Lewiston, Maine.

He was back home taking bows after the successful completion of his campaign, which he said involved 150 members of Congress, the top brass of the Postal Service and his own personal speaking and broadcasting tour across the United States.

Regional Computers

The Postal Service dropped most city postmarks in 1970 when it started canceling stamps with computers in regional mail processing centers. It began printing on envelopes simply "U.S. Postal Service" plus an abbreviation of the state and the first three digits of the zip code where the letter was processed.

The postal service last week stepped back from the brink of "uniformity and impersonalization," as a spokesman put it, announcing that all first-class mail would be postmarked later this year with the name of a mail-processing center town. There are about 350 of those.

Smaller towns will continue to feed their letters to the mail-processing center to be canceled. It has always been possible to get a letter postmarked with the name of a small town by dropping it into a special mail drop in that town's post office. That practice will continue.

Without that special handling, a letter mailed at Jane, Mo., will carry the postmark of Joplin, Mo., because Joplin has the expensive automated equipment that the Postal Service uses for processing large quantities of mail.

A Joplin postmark may not still the indignation of the people of Jane, or of those in Stella, Purdy and Tiff City, but it is seen by Geiger and his supporters as an improvement over "U.S. Postal Service, MO 648."





The postmark story then (above) and now. OK 740 is officialese for Broken Arrow, Okla.

The Campaign

Geiger began his campaign last year after he heard a Rotarian in Atlanta, Ga., lamenting the passing of the old distinctive postmarks. He went back to Lewiston and wrote an article for his almanac urging the Postal Service to abandon the nameless postmark.

"Efficient it is, undoubtedly," he wrote, "but romantic it isn't. OK 740 is a far cry from the Broken Arrow, Okla., of yore."

He carried the campaign to radio and television. He plugged it on about 325 broadcasts. He urged members of Congress to join in and about 150 began writing letters to the Postal Service, he said. One of the most enthusiastic was Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Organizations of stamp and postmark collectors were eager to turn loose their members against the Postal Service, Geiger said. But he restrained them while he tested true sentiments. He went to Washington and met with the adversary, Postmaster-General Benjamin Bailar, whom he describes as "a real nice fellow."

At a meeting in January, the terms of an agreement were spelled out. The Postal Service could not afford to let every little town again have its own postmark for all its mail but it would reinstate town names in the postmarks of the processing centers.

No Acknowledgement

Oddly, the announcement from the Postal Service in Washington last week did not mention Geiger. But neither did it acknowledge that local postmarks had ever been used in the history of the post office.

It said, "Local postmarks will be applied on outgoing mail at mail processing centers throughout the country, in a program announced today by Postmaster-General Benjamin Bailar."

The mastermind of the campaign against unfettered mechanization has been called the king of cornography. He describes his magazine with its homely help for farmers as "an antidote to pornography." Its circulation is about 6 million, Geiger said. It has been published since 1818. He has owned it since he got out of Notre Dame with a degree in philosophy 42 years ago.

"I was born in 1910 in the wake of Haley's Comet," he said. "Mark Twain died as I was born."

The 1976 Farmers' Almanac, due out this fall, will carry an account of the victorious battle for the old-time postmark. It will give credit where credit is due.

Turn Right From France to London's Jubilee Market

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Guardsmen playing military music signaled the traditional tea break for thousands of Central London office workers when the Covent Garden market reopened yesterday as the Jubilee Market.

The workers lined the streets and clustered at windows, sipping from their tea mugs and eating sandwiches, as the band of the Grenadier Guards marched around London's theater district and lured hundreds of tourists into visiting the new market.

The Old Covent Garden market closed earlier this year because the Greater London Council and the market's organizers agreed that its facilities were outdated and uneconomical. It was moved to new premises two-and-a-half miles south across the River Thames.

The old market's closure provoked a storm of criticism from people living in Central London who feared that yet another part of the city might give way to glass-and-concrete office buildings.

Some businessmen decided they could save the lively atmosphere of the old market, and they rented the market's halls from the council and organized the new market for an initial period of four years.

It is a street market where one can buy anything from pottery to textiles or kosher meat and poultry.

But it has special advantages. It is in the heart of London within easy reach for tourists and it is in the middle of an area where grocers and supermarkets have been closing down for lack of residential customers.

Because the market is as much an attraction for tourists as residents, its organizers have "twinned" it with the French city of Boulogne.

"The message to France is clear and simple," said Iltyd Harrington, the deputy leader of the council, yesterday when he snipped the red, white and blue ribbon to let the waiting crowds into the new market.

"From Boulogne to Charing Cross Station and turn right—that's the way to the Jubilee Market."

PEOPLE: *The Acts in the Channel During This Summer*

Everyone is getting into the Channel-swimming and/or crossing act this summer. An Egyptian team of three women and three men seemed sure to set a relay record from France to England Monday, but officials wouldn't let them land where they wanted to. "We had only about 300 yards left and we were going to beat the record by 45 minutes," said Egyptian coach Helmi Maraghi. "And then they made us change our course." Officials told them they couldn't land at St. Margaret's Bay. David Mace, manager of the British team that came in second, said that the rules of the mass swim, with 10 teams competing, clearly specified that teams must land on Shakespeare Beach in Dover. "The Egyptians had steered a different course to take advantage of the weather conditions," Mace said, "and we didn't think that was in the spirit of the event." The Egyptians won anyway, even if not in record time.

Tuesday a U.S. Army and Navy team of 23 men and 5 women, crossing from France to England in three 15-man assault rafts, underestimated the Channel. One raft made it. But a second fell apart when a third raft, coming to its assistance, ripped a hole in it. The idea had been to paddle to Dover, scale the white cliffs, then scramble down them again. "I'm afraid we underestimated the conditions and the strength of the tide," said team leader Army Capt. Harry Thomas, who helped rescue people from rafts No. 2 and 3 in mid-Channel. "Conditions were very unfavorable out there," said a British Coast Guard man. "There was a Force-5 wind, it was foggy and cold, and the waves were distinctly uncomfortable."

Meanwhile from Warsaw comes news that Teresa Zarzeczanska, 39, former holder of several breaststroke records, will make an assault on the Channel in September. She will train in Dover.

* * *

Rock superstar Mick Jagger says he is not responsible for a $690,000 bill for ranchland trampled during the Rolling Stones' 1969 concert in Altamont, Calif. Jagger testified Monday in Oakland that he was never served a summons and that he learned of the case only after the court issued a default judgment in 1973. The suit was brought by a group of Alameda County ranchers who claimed that the 300,000 rock fans attending the free concert overran and damaged their land. An attorney for the ranchers said that Jagger, 32, was indeed served with papers in the case and that he struck Vivian Manuel when she presented him with a summons aboard an airplane at San Francisco International Airport. Jagger admitted that he "slapped" Mrs. Manuel and said it was because she threw papers at him. He said that those papers did not involve the damage claim.

* * *

The Austrian UN corporal who slipped away to Syria with an Israeli woman private has returned to Tel Aviv and wants to marry her, an Israeli newspaper said Tuesday. "I can only say that we acted like idiotic children



Mick Jagger ... day in court

during the whole incident," Esther Steinbaner said of his trip here with Jeannette Farraj, 19, to a UN forces camp. "We have paid dearly for it," he said, "and we are still paying." Miss Farraj is being tried in a military court for visiting enemy territory and associating with a UN soldier without permission. Steinbaner, 25, was given a dishonorable discharge from the Austrian Army. He is now working as a barman in northern Israel while rabbis consider his application to convert to Judaism.

* * *

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, in Milan for an international tournament starting today, says he is ready to play dethroned champion Bobby Fischer. "I would play him right now if he were here," Karpov said. "It was Fischer's fault that he lost the title without playing me." Fischer was invited to play in the tournament and officials were still hoping on Tuesday that he would show up. Leo Wachter, one of the organizers, said, "He (Fischer) never answered but I think he might not resist the idea to come here unexpectedly and face Karpov in what would become a sort of world championship."

* * *

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has withdrawn his name from consideration for a Texas beer distributorship, officials of Adolf Coors Co. in Golden, Colo., said Monday. Brewery officials said that Agnew had written them saying that he felt that in the light of recent publicity it would only be fair to his associates to withdraw his name so as not to impair their chances of getting a Coors franchise. Agnew and golfer Doug Sanders visited the brewery earlier this month. Their application was one of about 5,000 received.

* * *

Singer Barbra Streisand, Lady Jane Wellesley and pop star Gary Glitter were cited by the British Safety Council Tuesday for wearing dangerous shoes. The council pointed out that all three have been seen wearing shoes with 3-inch heels, often with platform soles. This, the council said, sets the worst kind of footwear example. The shoes "may look fun," a spokesman said, "but they can be a real menace causing unnecessary accidents."

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